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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

New Haven Sets Sept. 24 To Discontinue Locals; Czech Disorders Quelled

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 12, 1939

South Shore Stations Included in Drop List

Sept. 24 was set today as the dead line for passenger service on the New Haven in the Boston district by the railroad's Trustees. Stations to be closed include Quincy, Braintree, Brockton, Plymouth, and Cape and Buzzards Bay points. [Details: Page 9.]

Czech Nurse Charged With Misleading Police

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—German officials disclosed today that they had placed charges of "misleading authorities" against Anna Kopecka, a young Czech nurse who had surrendered to police and told them she had killed Wilhelm Kniest, German police sergeant, in Kladno June 8. Officials said that she was an impostor who had acted on patriotic impulses.

Meanwhile, a separate incident was disclosed in which a Czech policeman, Johann Müller, was slain in a quarrel with German police at Nachod, near the former frontier between Germany and Czechoslovakia. The course of National Socialist policy, however, seemed momentarily, toward appeasement.

U. S. Begins Typewriter Monopoly Inquiry

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government today started a grand jury investigation of the typewriter industry to determine whether manufacturers were engaged in monopolistic or collusive practices. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said the inquiry was under the direction of Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Ickes Reports PWA Spent $4,185,002,036

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administrator Harold L. Ickes summed up a report of six years of PWA today with an estimate that his agency had helped build 164 different types of projects, which cost a total of $4,185,002,036. Schools, waterworks, and sewers took most of the money.

Parliament Approves Broad Thetis Inquiry

LONDON (AP)—Parliament today approved establishment of a special tribunal for a broad inquiry into the sinking of the British submarine Thetis June 1 with 99 fatalities.

Martin Presses Bill to Bar Relief Politics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the House Republican Leader, said today he would "exert every influence at my command" to bring about enactment of the Hatch bill laying criminal penalties on those officials who, for political reason, coerce or intimidate relief workers or Federal employees. Asserting that "our appeal is not to partisanship but to patriotism."

Every German Woman Under 25 Must Farm

MAGDEBURG, Germany (AP)—Every German woman under 25 is to become a farmerette to help solve Germany's acute labor shortage. Dr. Friedrich Syrup, President of the Institute for Job Finding, said a decree would be issued, probably this year, making it compulsory. The young female labor reserve, he declared, must be utilized.

BERLIN (AP)—An appeal has gone to all German students to help with the harvest in eastern Germany because "it is a question of freedom and bread."

Roosevelt Washington-Bound From West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt left at 1 p. m. (E. S. T.) today on a special train due in Washington before dusk as a 21-gun salute roared out in his honor.

Clipper Carries Films of Royalty to France

MARSEILLES, France (AP)—The Pan American flying boat "PAA 21" arrived here at 3:15 p. m. (10:15 a. m., E. S. T.) today from Lisbon, carrying films and photographs of King George and Queen Elizabeth. This is the line's final flight before starting regular passenger service across the Atlantic.

Hungarian Nazis Represent Parties in Unit

BUDAPEST (AP)—Forty Nazi deputies in green shirts and high boots strode in at the formal opening of Hungary's new Parliament today and took seats—on the extreme left.

All indications were that Nazis had unified their six parties behind a legislative program intended to revolutionize Hungary economically and politically.

British Detail New Pact Plan to Soviet

LONDON (AP)—The British Government outlined to Ivan Maisky, Soviet Russian Ambassador to London, today a new formula which was being sent to Moscow in the hope of ending a long-standing deadlock over a proposed British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact.

The formula was discussed by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and the Ambassador before Mr. William Strang left by airplane to take it to the Russian Capital.

British officials were represented as feeling that the new plan would solve difficulties growing out of Soviet demands that Baltic States be guaranteed by the three larger powers. [Details from Berlin: Page 1.]

Washington Carpenters Strike for Higher Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction of almost all new buildings in Washington, including the $3,000,000 Jefferson Memorial, was halted today after union carpenters joined laborers on strike for higher wages.

Chamberlain Finds Mutual Confidence Is Need

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said today mutual confidence was a prerequisite to a successful international conference on Europe's problems and that the British Government was working to promote such confidence. He told the House of Commons that a conference "can only succeed if other governments make like efforts." [Berlin details: Page 1].

Halifax Finds Force Needed to Back Justice

LONDON (AP)—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax declared tonight this this is an "era of power politics" and those who do not want to see justice and order destroyed must be "prepared to meet force with force."

Watteau Masterpiece Stolen From Louvre

PARIS (AP)—A masterpiece of French painting, L'Indifferent by Antoine Watteau, was stolen from the Louvre Museum yesterday. A world-wide alarm was given by French police.

Hoover Tells Students to Guard Thinking

RICHMOND, Ind. (AP)—Former President Hoover urged 81 graduates of Earlham College, Quaker co-educational school, "to battle against confused thinking" today.

Vatican and Uruguay to Resume Relations

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Vatican sources said today that Joachim Secco Illa, Uruguayan Minister Extraordinary who came to Italy May 26 to negotiate with the Vatican for resumption of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and the Holy See, had completed his mission successfully.

British Minister to Tirana to Become Consul

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said today he had been informed the Foreign Ministry of Albania, now a part of the Italian Empire, would be discontinued shortly. He said the British Envoy at Tirana consequently would give up the title of Minister and become a Consul-General.

Russia's Price On Peace Bloc Far East Aid?

Germans think delay in antiaggression plan is due to this feature of Soviet demands.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 12—The recent more conciliatory statements of three British Government speakers—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, and Sir John Simon—if intended as a bid for a new Anglo-German accord, appear to have fallen on barren ground, to judge from their reception here.

"Empty words instead of deeds," "speeches which carry no conviction," "justice not negotiations," are typical comments. It is also suggested that this latest English move is either a bluff to influence the Russian attitude in the London-Moscow negotiations or an attempt at moral justification of England's attitude.

Germany is naturally as concerned as ever regarding the outcome of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, but the delay in obtaining Soviet adherence to the French and British nonaggression bloc, continues to be heralded as an indication of the almost impassable gulf which separates the negotiators. The delay also is taken as proof that the bourgeois class in England is unwilling to co-operate with Soviet communism because of possible consequences for themselves—in other words, that they will put class interests in front of those of the country until it is too late.

Germany Can Wait

In such conditions, it is maintained, Germany has no special reason for welcoming a new English offer of conciliation since it can wait and may get more later.

Simultaneously, however, there exists in certain quarters here a belief that linked up with the Anglo-Russian negotiations is also the question of Soviet-Japanese relations, and the issue turns as much upon an agreement in the Far East as upon issues here in Europe.

Thus if England, it is stated here, can bring about a Russo-Japanese settlement on the frontier of Outer Mongolia, where intermittent clashes constitute a continuous danger of greater catastrophe, Russia's eastern borders would be secure. Britain then could throw its weight more effectively into European affairs. Such settlement would have repercussions also on Japanese relations with the Rome-Berlin axis.

It is no secret that Germany has long been dissatisfied with Japan's noncommittal attitude toward conversion of the anti-Comintern pact into a military alliance, and it feels that any easing or any relief of Russo-Japanese tension would hardly bring Japan near to the axis.

Berlin Expects an Offer

Prime Minister Chamberlain's new advances to Berlin are regarded here as likely indication that he is ready to hand over something. It seems to be forgotten in England that the leaders of the Third Reich have long assumed that the "war of nerves" is now proceeding, and that any approaches of the present sort are simply interpreted as weakness. England may conceivably win a respite for a while by some new concessions, such as recognition of the German protectorate over Bohemia-Moravia or some new action favorable to the Reich in the Danzig issue, but Germans make clear that it would be short-sighted to imagine that this would lead to any abandonment of the Third Reich's far-reaching aims.

Three Main Objectives

These aims have been indicated often enough by National Socialist leaders. Outstanding among them are the return of Germany's pre-war colonies; its demands for greater participation in the world's economic resources; and its right to determine the political and economic fate of Central and Southeast Europe.

All of these aims are merely "justice" to Germany, and there is no question of any discussion regarding them. That the Third Reich never markes matters of honor and necessity the subject of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

The Call of Boston

The seventh of a series of 12 articles by Eleanor Early appears on page 3.

The Monitor Index

Monday, June 12, 1939

World Affairs Notebook	2
The Children's Page	6
The Home Forum	8
"It is not in me" [With Greek Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Maine Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Shopping Column	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	17
Christian Science Services on Radio	17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Distinguished Figures at B. U. Commencement

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees During Exercises at Boston Arena

Front row, left to right: Dr. J. Emmons Briggs of Boston; Chandrama Constance Premnath Dass, President-elect of Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India; former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; René Doynel Comte de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States; Mabel Wheeler Daniels, Boston composer; Justice Olin M. Jeffords of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Rear row, left to right: Justice James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, Commissioner of Education of New York State; Van Wyck Brooks, author; Dr. William Otis Faxon of Stoughton, Mass.

Boston Housing: Jobs and Rallies OpportunelyCome

As the initial demolition of substandard buildings was commenced in Charlestown today preparatory to construction of the first of four new housing projects, two trends were evident in the public housing issue in Boston:

1. At a time when the financial affairs of the City compel Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to enforce a no-hiring policy in most departments, comes the Boston Housing Authority—an expanding agency by which the Mayor has been able to give out many jobs and will be able to give more in the future.

2. Although the City Council has held two hearings and plans many more to gauge public sentiment on housing, these meetings have degenerated into political rallies for or against the City Councilors instead of housing; consequently many Councilors wish housing programs had never been proposed.

In the past year that has brought the completion and occupation of Old Harbor Village and the planning of four new housing projects, Mayor Tobin has been able to give out something less than 100 jobs in the Boston Housing Authority. The exact number is difficult to ascertain for the Authority has been reticent to discuss its affairs.

Landon Advises Middle of Road Policy for U. S.; Class of 1939 Has Its Day at Commencements

"How far can legislation go, and still register a gain for all the people?"

Alf M. Landon put the question to 1,313 members of the Boston University 66th graduating class at the Arena today and said that it must be answered in their time.

Former Governor of Kansas and defeated Republican presidential candidate in 1936, Mr. Landon received an honorary Boston University degree and discussed the problems of property rights versus legal restriction. He traced briefly property restrictions which have been imposed since the eighties—the anti-trust law, the pure-food law, "the various blue sky laws."

He considered the "rights of the user" and "the rights of the owner" through the Populist movement, the "New Nationalism" of Theodore Roosevelt, and the "New Freedom" of Woodrow Wilson.

Federal Trade Commission

President Wilson's Federal Trade Commission, said Mr. Landon, "probably more than any other one piece of legislation symbolized the restricted rights of property to do what it pleased with its own business."

"But today," continued Mr. Landon, "the makers and moulders of a new economic theory for the American people, the 'New Deal' of the present Administration, believe that the rights of the users are greater than the rights of the owners. They have gone back to the old battle cry of the Populists. But no longer is the theory limited to the land. This belief is identical also with the practices of the Fascist and Communist Governments. There are no property rights in Germany, Italy, or

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Brewster Urges U. S. To Pay-as-It-Goes

By the Associated Press

Springvale, Maine, June 12

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine brought from Washington today word of "abounding indications" that "America is getting ready to give the capitalistic system another chance."

In a speech prepared for the commencement exercises at Nasson College for Women here, Mr. Brewster declared: "A new day is about to dawn. New England is getting ready to guide the Nation as it has done repeatedly through 300 years.

"America must soon go on a policy of pay-as-you-go. We cannot continue much longer on a policy of borrow-until-you-bust."

The commencement season reached its height today with ceremonies taking place at many New England colleges, universities, preparatory schools and high schools. While Boston's biggest event today was the commencement of Boston University, that university shared the limelight with dozens of other institutions throughout New England.

This morning in Symphony Hall Simmons College granted degrees to 449 graduates. The group of 78 receiving bachelor's degrees from the School of Social Work was the last, since next year this school becomes an entirely graduate institution. The new School of Pre-Professional Studies, organized to prepare students for the several graduate schools, graduated its first class of 15 students.

In the commencement address to Simmons students Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, stated that the young women facing him were "living examples of the continuity of the great movements of social evolution that have raised mankind from barbarism to civilization."

At Emerson College of Oratory's commencement exercises in Steinert Hall this evening, former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut will speak on "Education for Tomorrow."

Massachusetts State College at Amherst today conferred degrees on 297 students at the sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was scheduled to give the commencement address this afternoon. Diplomas were to be presented by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

This Changing World

King and President—George VI a Symbol, Mr. Roosevelt a Chief Executive, in Different Systems—Going Back to George III

By H. B. Elliston

One or two writers, reporting the historic handclasp between President and King, fell into the slip of calling it a meeting between two Chief Executives. It was an understandable slip. George III, I think, was responsible for it. At any rate, most of the ideas about the British Constitution come, alas, from the arbitrary conduct of that obstinate Monarch. And they were wrong ideas. George III usurped the British Constitution. He behaved like a Chief Executive, and a tyrant of a Chief Executive at that; but constitutionally, he wasn't a Chief Executive at all, and neither is his great-great-great-grandson, George VI.

The slip of thinking of George III as a Chief Executive was committed by the founding fathers of the American Republic. They thought that George III was what he seemed. And they framed the American Constitution accordingly. A Chief Executive was provided like George III. He became the administrator of the Constitution, a power unto himself in the new Republican scheme. At the same time the Constitution-makers tried to insure that he would never exercise his powers tyranically like George III. So they made the post nonhereditary. They hedged it around, moreover, with restrictions so that the President should exercise the powers outside Congress. Under the American system all three branches of Federal Government, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, have separate and coequal powers, linked by an intricate and confusing network of checks and balances.

* * *

This little bit of history is intriguing. Can it be that the enormous powers enjoyed by President Roosevelt are due to a mistake made by the founding fathers in sizing up the British Constitution in the image of George III? The evidence certainly leans to such a conclusion. I don't suppose President Roosevelt thought of acknowledging his debt to George III over the hot dogs with George VI! Or that the connection occurred to either. But there it is. Of course, you might say that there would have been no President Roosevelt but for George III. I think there would, personally. The United States was not "lost" as a result of a monarch's idiocy. It was writ, to my view, on the tablets of destiny, as were the other republics of the New World. However, I think we can agree that the Presidency would not have been so powerful but for George III.

Now it is interesting to see what has happened in the interval of a century and a half. Onto the Presidency has been loaded more and more power. Some of the power, it is true, has been assumed, but much of it has just devolved upon the White House naturally. The greatest advance in this direction has been made in the regime of Mr. Roosevelt. Unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt has become primus inter pares among the three co-ordinate branches of American Government. Certainly the Presidency has put on power since the founding fathers sought to create an American George III with limitations.

* * *

The British King, on the contrary, has evolved more and more into a symbol, a functionary without any powers at all. He is playing the role that George III should have played. This was apparent through all the ceremonies in Washington. President Roosevelt made a more or less political speech at the State banquet. The King responded only with pleasantries. It was noted, moreover, that the King greeted Congress in the rotunda of the Capitol because he is kept outside the British Parliament. A hundred and fifty years ago Lord North was carrying on a war under the direction of his Sovereign—a war that he loathed. Today Neville Chamberlain is working out a British alliance system on his own, while the Sovereign is visiting in America. The two occasions are equally critical, but what a change in the role of royalty!

Thus George VI may still call the British "my subjects," but he has no powers of government; while the President, who has to limit his references to Americans as "my friends," has powers that are seemingly endless.

Who, then, is the Chief Executive in Britain? He is Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister. And back in George III's time the Chief Executive was still the Prime Minister, Lord North. I wonder what would have happened to political America if the founding fathers had realized the enormity of George III's usurpations! Maybe the United States might today have had a parliamentary form of government. Under this system the President would have been a figurehead like the French President. And the Chief Executive would have reposed in a Prime Minister sitting in Congress and responsible to it. Which all might be added to John Buchan's list of the casual and the causal in history.

Smith Confers Honors on Wife Of Its President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 12— As he presided at his last Commencement after 22 years as President of Smith College, Dr. William Allan Neilson surprised and delighted a large audience today by presenting an honorary degree to his wife, Elisabeth Muser Neilson.

The unusual honor gave recognition, possibly for the first time, to the unofficial but important contribution to the life of a college made by a President's wife. Mrs. Neilson, who was married to Dr. Neilson on June 25, 1906, was given the Doctor of Humane Letters, with the following citation:

"Elisabeth Muser Neilson, presiding genius of the President's House of Smith College and dispenser of its hospitality, who has supplemented the labors of the faculty and administration by her unofficial and unobtrusive interest in the human and aesthetic side of the college.

Dr. Neilson, distinguished scholar and editor of Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d Edition, himself read the citation. An academic hood was then placed over her by two members of the faculty, Miss Ruth Young, Associate Professor of Italian, and Miss Doris Silbert, Associate Professor of Music. Dr. Nielson then gave her the certificate.

Mrs. Neilson is a native of Offenburg, Baden, Germany, and has two daughters. Her kindly interest in the personal welfare of two decades of Smith girls has often been commented upon by alumnae, but a tangible, public honor was decided upon by the trustees on the occasion of the Neilsons' last commencement before retirement.

Royal Good-By Ends Historic Visit to U. S.

King and Queen remain on train's platform waving until darkness crowds in—Symbol?

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, June 12 (AP)—Farmers gathering from miles around tripled the population of Sherbrooke today to give a rousing welcome to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The royal couple, making their third stop in Canada after their four-day visit to the United States, paused here for 49 minutes.

More than 100,000 persons crowded into this bustling textile city for the occasion, including a number of visitors from New York and New England.

Spectators paid $3 each for seats in three huge bleachers at the railway station which accommodated nearly 6,000 persons.

Signs and placards were in French and English. This City is in the heart of one of French Canada's richest agricultural districts. A huge arch over the road from the station said "Welcome" and its French equivalent, "Bienvenue."

The King looked rested and tanned after the visit with President Roosevelt in Hyde Park. He and the Queen were greeted by Mayor Marcus Armitage and other civic officials.

After 70 persons had been presented to them, the couple strolled 50 yards to a group of ex-service men lined up by the station.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 12—An episode in history is finished. It ended physically at a neat little brick railroad station on the banks of the Hudson River here last night when King George and Queen Elizabeth said "Good-by" to the President of the United States, his wife, and his mother, and then left United States territory at Rouses Point, N. Y., in the small hours of this morning. Now they are back in Canada for a busy week before sailing for home from Halifax.

Into the soft darkness last night, the King and Queen slipped away from their American hosts with all the elements of unostentatious but sentimental drama. They stood on the rear platform of their gleaming train: the Queen slightly forward near the rail, the King framed in the lighted doorway, Queen Elizabeth, regal as ever in a white ermine wrap, a light rose dress flecked with gold, and the King slender and straight in a double-breasted dinner-jacket, stood waving until long after their individual figures could be distinguished. The train slipped imperceptibly into the darkness, and nobody saw the King and Queen go in; rather they remained waving—was it a symbolic indication that the ties which lie beneath their visit are still here even if the physical visit is finished?—until finally that little glow of the rear platform had itself vanished.

Underlying Significance

The visit had one immediate aftermath today. It will have many others, no doubt, in the months and years to come, not the least of which may be a return visit by President Roosevelt. But this morning the President went across the Hudson to the United States Military Academy at West Point and in an address at the graduation exercises there said:

"Recently we have had the pleasure of a visit from King George VI, as a courteous recognition of the cordiality and good will which prevails between two great nations. Its significance lay in the fact that friendship could exist between the two countries since both were without fear. To achieve that result, strength is needed: Strength which comes, not from arms alone, but from restraint, understanding, and co-operation which in turn are the product of trained and disciplined minds." (The last was a reference to the context: An Admonition to West Point Graduates.)

Friendship . . . without fear . . . strength from restraint, understanding and co-operation. . . . Those are the keynotes of the recent visit, struck by President Roosevelt upon its completion. Thus officially, on behalf of the American Government, the President signalizes this visit as more than a courtesy call, but as an example to other nations which do not share such friendship. Once more he strikes the note that he touched indirectly in his toast to King George at the White House, and which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, plainly emphasized before meeting the royal couple at Niagara Falls.

Answer to Derision

The King himself, and the British Government, have pointed no such political conclusions, but there is no secret about their fellow feeling. They were guests, and they believed all political comment should be left to their hosts. But President Roosevelt plainly and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The Visit in Retrospect: Editorial Page.

Hills Echo to Old Cow Horn; 4,000 Gather for Folk Singing

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP)—Despite the threat of rain, more than 4,000 persons from many states gathered at the "traipsin' woman" cabin, 16 miles from here on the scenic Mayo Trail, as the blowing of an old cow horn opened the ninth American Folk Song Festival June 11.

Dressed in traditional costumes, minstrels from the eastern Kentucky Mountains sang centuries-old ballads and hymns that were carried to the hillside audience by a modern sound system, newly-installed so all might hear.

The mournful song of Rowan County's Gregorian Chanters and the plaintive music of the Dulcimer an ancient stringed instrument rarely heard outside the mountains, echoed through the trees around the log cabin as well as rollicking, if aged, tunes.

Youth had its fling too as Ernest Eskew, a red-haired mountain boy in homespun jeans, sang "I'll Tune Up My Fiddle" while he worked away on a corn-stalk "instrument."

A Lincolnshire folk dance with music by a piper set the scene of the festival while the prologue traced the connection of the Kentucky hill folk with Old England.

The traditional "infare-wedding" stressed the festival's revival of mountain customs handed down from generation to generation.

Four little Rowan County girls accompanied Mrs. Lydie Messer-Caudill, who claims descent from Mary, Queen of Scots, in a Scotch "scolding" ballad.

Anglo-American Oil Interests In Chile Face Expropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Monitor understands that negotiations have advanced substantially to permit of early acquisition by the Chilean Government of the national oil distributing business shared by American and British companies. The American interests at stake are represented by the West India Oil Company, of the Standard group, and the British interests by the Chilean Shell-Mexican company of the Shell combine.

Although secrecy has been maintained, with negotiations discreetly directed by Roberto Wachholtz, Minister of Finance, it is generally discounted that the present tripartite conferences will end with a triumph of the Government viewpoint, which favors immediate consummation of the nationalistic process. The foreign companies have fought for two years' grace to wind up their business; the Government thinks two months sufficient.

The legality of the proposed step by the Popular Front Government is not contested on any side. Congress several years ago passed a law authorizing expropriation and it has been within the jurisdiction of any executive power since to enforce it by mere decree. Chilean action, therefore, can hardly be linked with oil events in other parts of Latin America.

It is understood that the assumption of State control will involve a purely commercial transaction, with the payment of approximately $5,000,000 for the distributing systems of the two foreign companies. The latter probably place a higher value than this amount on their properties, but no great difficulty is anticipated in assessment.

To Seek U. S. Credit

Senor Wachholtz, who has been charged with solving the delicate problem, will soon be the guest of the United States Government in Washington to discuss Chile's economic problems. In plain language, this means that he will ask for a dollar credit to finance national reconstruction and production. Chile has a 2,500 million peso plan for this, spread over the six years of the Popular Front term. The Minister of Finance hardly would be asking for such credit if his country was not giving the oil companies a reasonable deal.

The American and British companies would doubtless prefer to continue operating themselves but recognize they are up against a nationalist, as distinct from a purely leftist, aspiration. The Chileans have no oil of their own, though they have spent many millions of pesos seeking it, and they feel they themselves should handle the distribution of what is bought overseas. Both foreign concerns have notified their foreign and national personnel that a change is imminent.

It has been previously admitted that neither foreign company has made any distribution profit in Chile for some time. From this standpoint expropriation, provided reasonable payments are assured, would not be regretted. The two groups, however, probably object to the procedure in principle. They have a large distribution trade in other parts of the world and would not like to see any extension of Chilean action.

There is a third distributing company in the national market. It is Chilean and known as Copec. Incidentally, President Aguirre was one of the founders of this enterprise which, at the time, was recognized to be the "thin end of the wedge." Senor Aguirre was not then in power. Copec gradually extended its interest until it enjoyed one third of the distribution business.

Search for Oil

It is understood that all three companies will be merged into a State monopoly, part of whose profits will be devoted to an intensification of the search for Chilean oil, especially in the Magellan region. Approximately 5,000,000 pesos have been spent on prospecting in the far south, but without results of economic importance. The belief strongly continues that oil does indeed exist in commercial quantity, and President Aguirre has promised to spend up to 60,000,000 pesos for further drilling and exploration. It is suggested by geologists that the Magellan deposits are a continuation of those of Comodoro Rivadavia in Argentina.

Although there are no more than 50,000 passenger and commercial vehicles registered in Chile, the country has no less than three large distributing organizations with gas stations competing against each other. It is due to this competition that the price of the fuel has been uneconomic, with no profits earned by any of the companies.

It has long appeared obvious there is no room in this comparatively small market for so many companies, but the consumer has benefited by low prices. The Copec company was indirectly financed by the Government to the extent of 8,000,000 pesos through a loan by the Workers' Obligatory Insurance Bank. Since then it has been granted foreign exchange on special terms to pay for its imports. The official attitude has never been openly hostile to the American and British companies but it has always considered it undesirable to be dependent on foreign organizations.

Since negotiations began for expropriation the Minister of Production is reported to have advanced plans for the establishment of a national petroleum refining industry. The announcement was made after discussing with representatives of the foreign and national companies interested. The project allows for State direction and participation and involves capital estimated at 80,000,000 pesos. Refining capacity is placed at 20 million liters annually.

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World Affairs Notebook

Bolivia and the Axis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fascist leanings are denied by Bolivia's absolute dictator, President Busch, who overthrew President Toro in July, 1937, and last April 24 assumed a "totality of powers." But legal codes were abolished and democratic forms discarded. Reasons given: Political strife and economic disorder, due to low prices for tin, the chief money item of export. The army halted civilian political opposition.

Axis powers have hailed Bolivia as a coming member of the anti-Communist pact. Credence was given to this view in Rome by Bolivian Minister Campero Arce, and in Tokyo by Colonel Busch's Japanese brother-in-law, Kovichi Seito.

Oil runs through Bolivia's diplomacy. Bolivia desperately resisted Paraguay in the century-old sporadic warfare over the Chaco, because of oil expectations. In the 1938 arbitral award by six neutral American Presidents, Bolivia kept oil lands of debatable value but lost most of the Chaco.

Confiscation of $17,000,000 oil properties from Standard Oil of New Jersey March 13, 1937, was engineered by Señor Dionisio Foyanini, two months before Colonel Busch took power, and a year before Mexico seized foreign oil properties. Señor Foyanini, half-Italian, who has studied in Italy, headed the new Bolivian Oil monopoly, then became Minister of Mines and Petroleum.

German barter of Bolivian oil for 4,000,000 marks ($1,600,000) in machinery was announced by Señor Foyanini May 10.

Land-locked Bolivia looks for outlets:

Argentina in a pact, Nov. 19, 1937, granted transit for oil, providing Bolivia does not return oil lands to private control.

Brazil in two treaties of Feb. 25, 1938, agreed to build railways in exchange for oil.

Paraguay, April 21, 1939, granted Bolivia right to build a 350-mile pipe line across the Chaco, to refinery sites on the Paraguay River.

A Monday Feature

Trading Space for Time Shields Chinese Nation

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently made an airplane flight to Chungking to observe conditions in the provisional Chinese Capital

CHUNGKING—There is unquestionably a feeling of optimism in this Capital which represents the focus of the Chinese efforts at resistance to the Japanese. And the reasons for it form a significant index not only to current conditions but to the viewpoint with which China faces the problem of bulwarking a "new-old" nation in the Chinese hinterland.

One of the major wellsprings of that optimism is the mere fact of China's continued resistance for close to two years against an invader previously regarded as one of the leading military powers of the world. It was admitted that Japan's military prestige had diminished considerably in international eyes as result of the China campaign, but the fact remained that China had withstood a highly mechanized foeman, and, although considerable space had been traded for time, the Government felt itself and its armed forces to be in some respects stronger than ever—and prepared for what was everywhere termed the "second stage of the war" in which China was increasingly to take the initiative.

It seemed to me there was a discernible measure of wishful thinking in all this. I cited Japanese-conducted Shanghai industrial recovery, and the virtually uninterrupted Japanese operation of most China railways, as dampening factors. To this the Chinese replied that the disintegration on the Japanese home front, especially industrially and with reference to world trade, probably offset and more than offset what progress might be made in China.

Building for the Future

Unquestionably, also, Chungking's efforts at economic and communication construction for the whole of "free China," coupled with educational enterprises and many other lines of work, have put much spirit into the Government and its people. It is felt that building is being done for the whole future, whether that future is marred by war or blessed by peace. Certainly it is a rare phenomenon, I thought, to see a country actually improving itself under stress of war—but China, usually rather disunified and without enough enterprise, seems to be finding a needed stimulus in emergency conditions. Likewise, this part of the country is at once so primitive and so rich that it is not difficult to gain stimulating accomplishment.

Among those whom I interviewed were Col. J. L. Huang, the enthusiastic chief of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association and the New Life Movement (both close to the heart of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as Colonel Huang himself is usually close to the Generalissimo's person), and now more recently in charge of the War Area Service Corps and the Cash-Awarding System for wounded soldiers; and also Yeh Chu-tsang, Minister of Publicity.

It was Mr. Yen's dynamic Vice-Minister, University of Misssouri-educated Hollington K. Tong, who with the aid of his International Department staff kept my schedule of calls full and myself on the run throughout my visit—significant in itself as showing an increasing realization of the need for cultivating the press, a point in which China has hitherto rather lagged behind Japan.

Program Promotes Morale

Colonel Huang has for years been operating at superpressure speed in all sorts of projects designed to bolster morale and keep everybody happy, healthy and wise. He is a good-humored and tolerant exponent of clean living, eschewing cigarets and liquor. Now his latest two enterprises seem extremely well organized for continuing the necessary task of easing life among the soldiers.

Although I could not see the job in practice I was much impressed by the system disclosed by inspection of his headquarters. This system, it might be mentioned, is partly due to Henry Ford although Mr. Ford doesn't know it—but years ago, Mr. Ford was Colonel Huang's employer in America, and the Colonel (actually a Major-General I believe, but he's been known for years as "Colonel" and modestly sticks to that title) never forgets.

The War Area Service Corps has stations all along the front lines, I was told, caring for transportation of the wounded and similar enterprises, all this being in a nontechnical way apart from the work of the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross.

Tremendously intricate detail surrounds the "cash-awarding system" for the wounded, which involves personal calls and visits in hospitals for the presentations of the awards. In a test, the writer selected the name of a soldier from a card at random and within less than 10 seconds the office staff had turned up the man's complete record.

Complete Records

Fourteen groups distribute the money to four classes of wounded—a hundred Chinese dollars to an officer of highest rank, then $50, $30, and finally $10 to a private, while there are two classes of otherwise incapacitated receiving $5 and $2 respectively. It might be indiscreet to reveal the total of wounded thus rewarded, but the record was there, on the wall, complete to the moment I called.

Minister Yeh of the Publicity Department, which is part of the Central Publicity Board of the governing Kuomintang Party (as distinct from the intelligence department of the Foreign Office which is under Dr. T. T. Li and has been since Nanking days) has an energetic group working both on international publicity, previously mentioned as coming under Mr. Tong, and internal publicity which is based upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as they have been paraphrased in Lincolnian style. He told me that his people stress the need for defense but also deal with national productivity and kindred factors.

Toledo Associates Big Factor In the City's Recent Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Toledo has fashioned a homespun approach for a little drumbeating of its own and christened its civic press agent Toledo Associates.

These men simply wanted to cultivate the good will of Detroit and similar industrial and financial centers. They raised a few thousand dollars and then launched a factual offensive on the news sources of the country.

Now, well into its fourth year of activity, Toledo Associates is completing plans for an annual meeting with a sheath of statistics proving that its consistent day-to-day program has been highly instrumental in establishing Toledo's good reputation.

Dated From 1931

Toledo's troubles dated from 1931 when within one sixty-day period, the city's banking structure toppled, freezing more than $100,000,000 in deposits. Again in 1934 and 1935, Toledo, by unhappy coincidence, played host to the first two strikes aimed at the automobile industry, plus a short-lived but widely advertised power strike.

There was an immediate economic pinch to this bed news. Auto parts orders regularly allotted to Toledo manufacturing concerns were given to plants in other cities or placed on condition that they be manufactured in outside plants of local companies.

In June, 1935, with Toledo's name going from bad to worse, 22 leading industrialists sat down around a table to develop a public relations program for restoration of the city's reputation. Checking their product for constructive points, they found that there were two new sales features deserving of national publicity: the recently organized Toledo Plan for Industrial Peace, developed by Edward F. McGrady, then Assistant Secretary of Labor, and a city manager-small council government, to take office January 1, 1936.

Having agreed upon a formula, these industrialists then set up on August 1, 1935, Toledo Associates, a non-profit association of representative business interests. Responsibility for carrying out the program was turned over to a local advertising agency with a long and successful background in advertising and publicity.

Advisory Committee

Editors of the three local newspapers acted as an advisory committe in planning a flank attack on newspaper, magazine and radio offices.

Success of Toledo Associates was spontaneous and has increased steadily. Newspapers in all parts of the United States ask them for special articles on Toledo. Influential trade journals find Toledo Associates' releases of real interest to their readers. National periodicals dispatched several writers to the city for articles on Toledo's regeneration. Radio networks have carried Toledo speakers.

Atlantic Air Travel Opening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Regular air passenger service between the United States and Europe by way of the Azores, Lisbon, and Marseilles will be inaugurated by Pan American Airways system on June 28, it was announced here by Juan T. Trippe, Pan American President, June 12. The Pan American also will start a direct air mail service from the United States to Great Britain and Eire by way of Canada and Newfoundland on June 24, Mr. Trippe added.

The result of 10 years of surveys and tests, the air passenger service will make the hop between the Port Washington, L. I., airport and Lisbon in 22 hours, while the elapsed time between the clipper ships' home port and Marseilles is set at 44 hours. The length of time between Lisbon and Marseilles is due to the necessity for an overnight stop at Lisbon and to having to fly around Spain, as permission to cross that country has not yet been granted by the Franco Government.

Passenger rates as filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority are $375 one way and $675 round trip. The air fare includes all services and meals aboard the airplane, and a 55-pound baggage allowance.

Pan American began scheduled service across the Atlantic on May 20, carrying mail to the Azores, Portugal and France. These trips also were in the form of test flights for the passenger service, since the Civil Aeronautics Authority required that five regular trips be made over the route before paying passengers could be carried.

Mercury Lamps Rivalling the Sun In Brilliancy Described by Hibben

CONNEAUT LAKE, Pa., June 12 (AP)—Cool mercury lamps that rival the sun in brilliancy, fluorescent lights in colors and ultraviolet lamps that bring out hidden beauty in objects were described the other night as the "lights of tomorrow" by an illuminating expert.

Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company lamp division, demonstrated and discussed the newly-developed lamps for delegates at the two-day annual Western Pennsylvania industrial conference for foremen and shop supervisors.

"The mercury lamp will do myriad services. It provides cool, artificial daylight of high intensity and it bids fair to be the outstanding lamp for future street and highway lighting, because it blends easily with daylight, minimizing the dangers of dawn and dusk driving," he said in a prepared address.

Switching on a miniature water-cooled mercury arc lamp the size of a pencil, Mr. Hibben said, its brightness approaches that of the sun and "gives the greatest quantity of light per watt known to man."

The fluorescent lamp in seven colors, he said, is cool and as a result suitable for air conditioning and refrigeration. "It can be made to suit moods, climates, seasons if desired, by the use of so-called 'cooler' colors for warm weather and what we know as 'warm' colors when the weather is cold," he explained, adding: "It is the streamlined light source of tomorrow."

Potato Picking Challenge Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—Mr. C. A. Bottolfsen, Idaho's Chief Executive, has challenged the Governor of Maine to a return engagement on the home grounds in a potato-picking contest. Barzilla W. Clark, former Governor of Idaho, lost the championship last year to Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine in a contest held in the eastern State.

If Governor Barrows accepts the challenge he will compete with Idaho's Governor on the grounds of the Eastern Idaho District Fair, Blackfoot, during the week of Sept. 19. Eric Sundquist, Secretary of the Fair Board, has wired the Eastern Executive to send his own choice of seed potatoes to be planted on a plot reserved for that purpose, so the contest may be viewed from the grandstand by visitors to the fair.

Crew of Sinking Barque Rescued Off Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (C. P.)—East Coast radio reported June 12 the crew of the French barque Ben Hur, on fire at sea, had been picked up by the liner Duchess of Bedford. All crew were reported saved.

The liner was about 180 miles east northeast of Cape Race. The barque, out of St. Malo, had been abandoned in a sinking condition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Security Act Change Urged To Aid Less Wealthy States

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Revision of the Social Security program to give greater Federal benefits to the less wealthy States was suggested today by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Altmeyer testified before the Senate Finance Committee on House-approved amendments to the Social Security Act. Although the amendments would freeze the old age insurance taxes at their present level, Mr. Altmeyer told the Committee his Board was skeptical of proposals to reduce the existing unemployment insurance tax of 3 per cent on employers' pay rolls.

"There certainly is not sufficient experience at this time to justify a general downward reduction in the contribution rate," he said.

Mr. Altmeyer testified that 2,600,000 needy persons received benefits totaling $495,000,000 during 1938 from federal-state public assistance programs. Of the total outlays, $391,000,000 went for old-age assistance, $93,000,000 for aid to dependent children and $11,000,000 for aid to the blind.

The following questions and answers tell how the revised setup as approved by the House would apply to each worker now enrolled:

Will the amendments increase or decrease my payments for federal old age insurance?

Payments would continue at the present rate for the three years beginning Jan. 1, 1940, whereas present law would increase them 50 per cent—that is from 1 per cent of your salary to 1½ per cent.

When do I start paying at a higher rate?

If the amendments are enacted, the rate would increase to 2 per cent each for employer and employe on Jan. 1, 1943.

When will benefits begin to be paid?

One of the changes proposed is to start the payment of monthly benefits Jan. 1, 1940, instead of Jan. 1, 1942, as scheduled under the present law.

Will the three-year delay in increasing taxes—from 1940 to 1943—affect my old age benefits?

Since benefits are figured on the basis of earnings rather than tax payments, this postponement of tax increases will not affect your benefits. Amendments also under consideration would increase the benefits payable, particularly to those who will reach 65 and retire during the next few years.

How will benefits be increased?

Two methods are proposed: First, by figuring benefits on the basis of average wages instead of on the present basis of total accumulated wages. Second, by providing a supplementary benefit for your wife if she also is 65 or over. Under the present law the average monthly payment in 1942 probably would come to about $17.50 a month; under the revised plan, the average for single persons would be about $25.85 and for a husband and wife about $38.78 a month.

Will these amendments affect benefits payable to a family in the case of the demise of the insured person?

Yes; they will increase their protection by providing monthly benefits for widows, orphans and dependent parents. Under the present law, no monthly benefits would be payable if the insured should pass on; instead the heirs or estate would receive a single cash payment equal to 3½ per cent of your earnings covered by this system.

Here is how the social security amendments would affect monthly old age insurance payments to a worker who averaged $100 a month:

	*Pres. Plan	Rev. Plan Single	Rev. Plan Married
3 years coverage no pay'ts		$25.75	$38.63
5 years coverage	$17.50	$26.25	$39.38
10 years coverage	$22.50	$27.50	$41.25
20 years coverage	$32.50	$30.00	$45.00
30 years coverage	$42.50	$32.50	$48.75
40 years coverage	$52.25	$35.00	$52.50

* (Marital status unaffected.)

West Point Graduates Hear Roosevelt Defend Rearming

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—The fledgling officers who will direct the future might of America's Armies heard President Roosevelt assert today that while King George's visit had emphasized that nations without fears could be friendly, this country's "desire for peace must never be mistaken for weakness."

During recent months, Mr. Roosevelt told the graduating class at the United States Military Academy, "international political considerations have required still greater emphasis upon the vitalization of our defense, for we have had dramatic illustrations of the fate of undefended nations." But he did not by name mention Austria, Czecho-Slovakia or Memel, the states absorbed in whole or in part by the German Reich, nor did he speak of international concern over those assimilations.

He referred to the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to the United States as "a courteous recognition of the cordiality and good will which prevails between two great nations." He added:

"Its significance lay in the fact that friendship could exist between the two countries since both were without fear. To achieve that result, strength is needed; strength which comes, not from arms alone, but from restraint, understanding and co-operation which in turn are the product of trained and disciplined minds."

Although Mr. Roosevelt declared that "we seek peace by honorable and pacific conduct of our international affairs," he laid stress anew on America's intention to build up her armed forces.

"The machine age has laid its iron grip upon the world's armies; and technical developments have demanded the modernization of our military establishments, a program which has been prosecuted vigorously during the past six years," he said.

Standing on a flag-draped platform in West Point's spacious stone armory, looking down into the faces of members of the graduating class, to whom he presented diplomas a few minutes later, the Chief Executive declared the coming of the machine did not mean "that we shall ever have a robot war from which the primary human elements, courage, heroism, intelligence and morale will have departed."

"So, for from submerging men, he said, "the modern developments emphasize their responsibilities. Recent conflicts in Europe, the Far East and Africa bear witness to the fact that the individual soldier remains the controlling factor."

The object of developing aviation, motorization and mechanization, the President asserted, is to attain the highest possible degree of mobility.

A battery of field artillery roared a 21-gun salute as the President entered the Academy grounds through the south gate. He had driven down the Hudson River Valley from his home at Hyde Park, where he bade good bye last night to King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the Military Academy, met Mr. Roosevelt at the gate and rode with him to the armory between lines of mounted cavalrymen at rigid attention.

As the Chief Executive stepped onto the speaker's platform, the cadet regiment snapped to a salute and its band played "Hail to the chief" and the national anthem.

After a brief introduction by General Benedict, Mr. Roosevelt greeted his audience as "colleagues in the service of the United States."

"You will find, as I have," he said, "that the service never ends—in the sense that it engages the best of your ability and the best of your imagination in the endless adventure of keeping the United States safe, strong and at peace.

"You will find that the technique you acquired can be used in many ways, for the Army of the United States has a record of achievement in peace as well as in war. It is a little-appreciated fact that its constructive activities have saved more lives through its peacetime work and have created more wealth and well-being through its technical operations, than it has destroyed during its wars, hard-fought and victorious though they have been."

The Army, he went on "does not stand for aggresssion, domination or fear but is ready to use force when required. The Army also is equipped to battle impersonal forces of disaster, disease or distress," he said.

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Church officials are invited to make inquiries. Write or phone the manager of Simpson's Lighting Service.

SIXTH FLOOR

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Behind the Headlines

Move made for national anthems designed to turn people's thoughts toward peace.

Redoubtable warriors of Oliver Cromwell made a practice of going into battle singing hymns, and music often has accompanied martial deeds. Could music make the same contribution to the cause of peace that it has made to the prosecution of war? National anthems tend to be war songs, but they might be converted into peace hymns if the thought of the nations could be focused on peace instead of war.

Some experiments have been made along this line. Choruses have sung the words, "All men are brothers" to the majestic strains of Beethoven's ninth symphony, and the League of Nations had a hymn set to the same music. There is a "Song for Peace," written by Miss A. G. Little of Concord, N. H., which has been recommended for wide use in schools of the United States. And the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, last December decided to conduct a competition among the American republics for composition of a suitable Pan-American anthem.

Song for Peace

International Song

The question arises whether it is going to be practicable to devise a song whose music and words will be spontaneously acceptable to all nations. To take a real hold on the affections of a people, the music must have a character that appeals to the folk instincts of the nation as a whole. Scandinavians, for example, do not feel entirely at home singing typically American songs. Maybe the best way, for the present at least, is for each nation to devise its own anthem dedicated to peace rather than to war. When each nation is heartily singing a good peace song, there may not be a need for an international one.

Doctors Learn

An interesting change in the attitude of the medical profession toward what are usually described as "organic" diseases, as contrasted with "functional" ones, is revealed in the May issue of Harper's Magazine, in an article by George W. Gray. The profession, says this article, is coming to realize that so-called organic, as well as functional, diseases arise from mental and emotional influences, rather than merely physical ones, and are therefore susceptible of treatment by other than the conventional medical methods.

Doctors who have conducted extensive surveys in large hospitals have been surprised to discover that even such strictly "organic" disabilities as broken bones are often traceable to mental and emotional factors, notably to anxiety of one sort or another. The article quotes Dr. Stanley Cobb of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston as saying the criterion for calling one disease organic and another functional is artificial. As Dr. Cobb sees it, this line between the physical and mental is fictitious.

Citizen Speaks

"If there is a war, please remember us as your friends. Don't think badly of us. We are not a bad people and we don't want to fight any more than you do." This was the farewell remark of a young Italian to an American couple, his friends, who had been on a visit to Italy. It didn't get into the headlines, but it is as important as any oration or diplomatic dispatch which has gained columns of front-page space in the world's press. It's really more important than any official declaration of policy. It envisages the possibility of war, but it sets forth clearly the principal reason for feeling there won't be war. For its a very foolish government that gets its people into a war they do not want. And no nation wants it.

Formula for Peace

Nature study is coming into its own as an antidote to war scares and fears of economic insecurity. When looking at a mountain, or an anthill, you get definite assurance that God, and not warmongers or social revolutionaries, is governing the universe. William Beebe brings this out in an article in the Forum Magazine for May. And Mr. Beebe ought to know, for he is one of the world's foremost students of nature. Remember his descent half a mile under the sea in his "bathysphere"? Says Mr. Beebe: "There are no willful murders or unreasonable wars in nature. . . . If we will devote more of our time to watching and appreciating our lesser relations on the planet, there will be correspondingly less fear and worry about fake policies, jealousies, depressions, and wars. The evils of civilization will diminish in reality, and the splendor of man and his works will bear a more worthy comparison with the grandeur of our sphere, its animals and plants."

Rex Miller

Of All Things . . . !

Honors for Dog

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Newark University has conferred the honorary degree of "Doctor of Canine Fidelity" on a dog.

The recipient was "Bonzo," shepherd dog which for the four years of his master's college course escorted Joseph Melillo to every class. Mr. Melillo was graduated with high honors.

Calling the dog a "partner" in Mr. Melillo's success, Dr. Frank Kingdon, University President, conferred the degree on the "seeing-eye" dog "for those qualities of faithfulness and devotion which have made you a familiar and inspiring figure."

Programs for Natives

CAPE TOWN—From Kampala, the chief commercial center of Uganda, radiocast programs are transmitted to village centers within about 20 miles of the town. More than 10,000 natives listen in. The items are sent out by land-line connected with loudspeakers. In addition to African music, the programs include talks on such subjects as cotton growing, and occasionally, a running commentary is given on a local football match.

What, No Umbrella!

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—London's first rain in 24 days fell yesterday as Prime Minister Chamberlain returned from a week end at Birmingham without his usual umbrella!

Besides easing the drought, the shower broke Britain's June heat wave which had Londoners complaining of temperatures in the 80's.

Service Wanted

MACON, Ga. (AP) — Deputy Sheriff William Branan reported this conversation with a Negro who sought his official assistance.

"Boss, I want to find out who owns the house I live in."

"Who do you pay your rent to?"

"Ain't paid none."

"How long have you been living there?"

"Nine years."

"Well, then, what's your trouble?"

"Boss, the roof has started to leak and if the landlord doesn't fix is quick I'm a-goin' to move out."

Slowing Down Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOWNEY, Calif.—Now everyone may join that agile fellow of story and song who snapped off the switch and jumped into bed before the light went out. A new switch has been put on the market here by a local manufacturer that uses a resistance coil which heats as the current flows through the switch. After the switch has been snapped off, the expanded metal parts hold contact for a period of from 20 to 60 seconds—enough for a slow walk, if a person doesn't feel like jumping.

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States Pass Laws To Protect Price Of Goods on Sale

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP) — For every two fair trade practice laws enacted in the country's State Legislatures this session, three were rejected, vetoed, or ended in committee an Associated Press survey shows. Statutes to prohibit the use of "loss leaders" and price cutting were passed in the assemblies of Florida, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Alabama, Wisconsin, Idaho and Washington.

Proposed fair trade acts failed passage or were vetoed in Missouri, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Maryland, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and North Carolina. The laws in Rhode Island, Maine, and Idaho require a 6 per cent mark-up above cost on goods sold at retail, and a 2 per cent mark-up by wholesalers.

One of the two "fair trade" bills passed in Wisconsin prohibits the distribution by merchants of trading stamps amounting to a discount on merchandise on which the manufacturer fixed a minimum retail price. The Alabama law permits manufacturers of trade-marked articles to file a minimum price with the Secretary of State. Such action prohibits retailers from selling below that figure. The Connecticut bill empowered the Superior Court to issue injunctions against violators.

The Governors of New York, Maryland and Nebraska vetoed fair practice acts after they had passed the Legislatures. Three states acted to "put teeth" into existing laws. Oregon amended a 1937 statute to stop food retailers from selling for less than cost plus a 6 per cent mark-up. Arizona solons amended a two-year-old law, parts of which had been declared unconstitutional, and Utah amended its statute of 1937 to provide 6 and 2 per cent mark-ups for retailers and wholesalers, respectively.

A house-approved fair trade practice bill was pending in the Illinois Senate, and the Massachusetts Legislature had pending a measure which would tighten the regulations of an existing law.

Legislation in California included a measure providing that retailers selling goods on consignment must not ask below market price for them.

States which already had fair trade acts include Ohio, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and New Jersey.

Bolivia Accepts Jewish Refugees

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian Immigration Department announced June 10 that 199 Jewish refugees from Germany would go to a new farming settlement at Villa Sacaba.

The refugees reached Bolivia June 9 from Arica, Chile.

Alberto Estenssoro, Chief of the Immigration Department, said 191 other Jewish refugees who arrived at Arica June 8 from Europe were undergoing inspection of passports.

Jews Ask British Asylum

LONDON (AP)—Pleas for asylum in Great Britain or at least permission to land at Southampton were reported cabled from the liner St. Louis June 11 to Prime Minister Chamberlain by 907 German Jewish refugees refused permission to land in Cuba.

The message was said to have described their refugees' position as "desperate," explaining it was impossible for them to return to Hamburg.

San Diego Saves On Water Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—By voting to refinance the San Dieguito water system contract, the taxpayers of this City have made a saving. Prior to the vote, the City was buying, on a long-term lease-purchase contract at 6 per cent, the San Dieguito water system, which includes Lake Hodges.

A $2,600,000 bond issue will be used to pay off the indebtedness on a refinancing basis. The bonds will be issued at a 2⅛ per cent rate, which will mean a total interest charge of $487,500, as compared with $1,519,542, which would have been paid as interest on the original contract. Difference between these two figures, plus the $390 premium offered by the buyers, makes the savings $1,032,432, Robert Lindsay, City Treasurer, explained.

Providence Woman Heads Quota Club International

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Mrs. Constance Waidle of Providence, R. I., was elected President June 9 of the Quota Club International.

Other officers chosen were Mrs. Clara Mason, Fargo, N. D., first vice-president; Mrs. Effie Laudermilk, Bluefield, W. Va., second vice-president; Mrs. Eva Leger, Saskatoon, Canada, third vice-president, and Mrs. Frances McKillop, Pittsburgh, treasurer.

Dr. Mary Northram of Baltimore and Dr. Hannah Simmons of Worcester, Mass., were elected to the Board of Directors.

Albert George Ogilvie

MELBOURNE (AP) — Albert George Ogilvie, Labor Premier of Tasmania, who passed on June 11, was elected a member of Parliament on a Labor ticket for the first time in 1919 and had held his seat continually since.

He became premier in 1934 after having been successively Attorney General and Minister of Education, Minister of Forestry and Minister of Mines. He led Tasmania's Labor Party from 1929.

Concord in Literary Golden Era

Names of Emerson, Hawthorne, Alcott, Thoreau rose to fame in role of American writers.

The Call of Boston
Seventh of 12 Articles

By Eleanor Early

Author of "And This Is Boston," "And This Is Cape Cod," and other travel books
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old roads winding as old roads will,
Here to a ferry, and there to a mill,
And glimpses of chimneys and gabled eaves
Through green elm arches and maple leaves.

Bedford is a sweet New England village, with a meeting house on the green and white houses behind picket fences, shaded by cathedral elms. Bedford was once an important town on the stage coach line between New Hampshire and Boston and these houses were the homes of merchants and country squires.

It is five miles from Bedford to Concord along a road loveliest in springtime when gnarled apple trees shower the gray walls with perfumed petals.

On our way we pass Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where Emerson's mortal remains lie beneath a boulder of rose marble, with a giant pine guard. Hawthorne's grave is near, in a grove of pines. And Thoreau's memorial is below. Emerson chose this spot in his youth as his burial place. Beside his is the grave of his little son, for whom he wrote this epitaph:

The hyacinthine boy, for whom
Morn might break and April bloom,
The gracious boy who did adorn
The world whereunto he was born.

Concord Bridge is only a few minuts' drive from Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. But before we go to the Battle Ground, let us visit the sombre gray house in the field. This is the Old Manse, built by the grandfather of Emerson—and open to visitors every summer day. Here, when Emerson moved away, the Hawthornes came on their honeymoon, and Nathaniel said, "Sophia, I am going to write a book and call it 'Mosses from an Old Manse', and you shall be my inspiration"—and that day he began the "Mosses" like this:

Bit of Moss

"The Old Manse had never been profaned by a lay occupant until that memorable summer when I entered it as my home. A priest had built it; a priest had succeeded to it; other priestly men from time to time had dwelt in it; and children born in its chambers had grown up to assume the priestly character. It is awful to reflect how many sermons must have been written here."

On his father's side, Emerson came of eight successive generations of ministers. On his mother's side, his grandfather had "no ancestry," but had 46 grandchildren. And it was from him that Emerson is said to have inherited his great practicality. When the Hawthornes came, they planted a flower garden—and Nathaniel learned to cook. Hawthorne was a very handsome man. His wife said he was much handsomer than Byron, and she called him Apollo.

"Imagine Apollo," she wrote her mother, "with that magnificent head bent over a cooking stove, and those star eyes watching the potatoes boil!"

Here they worked, and loved. Hawthorne was housemaid for his cherished small wife, and wrote "between chores of caring for babies and peeling potatoes."

The "Rude Bridge"

From the study window, Emerson's grandfather watched the fight at the Bridge. He was so beloved by his parishioners that when he shouldered a musket, they locked him in, for fear he might be injured. The breeze carried the roll of battle and smoke about his quiet house. And the good man fell on his knees and prayed for peace.

Now through a vale of pines, we walk to the "rude bridge that arched the flood." This is not, of course the original bridge—of which you may see a bit at the House of the Antiquarian Society. The Battle Monument marks the British position, and the statue of the Minuteman the position of the Americans.

Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world!

It is a lovely, tranquil scene—a place of peace and quiet, with the slow river sweeping gently behind the Old Manse, and the willows whispering softly. Nearby is a tablet to the memory of the English lads who were killed so far from home:

They came 3,000 miles and died
To keep the past upon its throne,
Unheard beyond the ocean tide
Their English mother made her moan.

The home of the Antiquarian Society is very beautiful, with splendid old furniture and beautiful wallpapers, and small gardens that grow under casement windows. If you are a homemaker, there are many ideas for you to carry it away.

Antiquarian Treasures

Emerson's descendants have loaned the Society furniture from the philosopher's study, and the Society has built a room of identical dimensions, and papered it with the same wallpaper. Here are Emerson's treasured books, his chair, and his table. Because everything is so precious, the room is enclosed in glass—so, although you may look, you cannot touch.

Here, too, is Thoreau's room, small and bare as he would have had it. His suit hangs on the wall, and in a corner cupboard are some of his personal things. Those of you who love Thoreau and have looked forward to seeing the hut where he wrote "Walden" will be disappointed to know that it stands no longer. On its site is a mound of stones called the "Cairn," heaped by visitors, who have added each a stone, in memory of the hermit.

Today Thoreau's books are regarded as classics, but when he had finished the manuscript of "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," the only publisher who would take it insisted that Thoreau guarantee the expenses. Accordingly 1,000 copies were printed, of which a great many were given away, and a very few sold. And Thoreau had to work for four years to pay for the rest! With grim humor he wrote in his diary: "I have now a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which I wrote myself."

Memories of Little Women

From the Antiquarian Society, we will go to Orchard House, the home of the Alcotts for 25 years. Here Louisa wrote "Little Women." And here lived Beth and Jo and Meg and Amy—those immortal girls with whom many of us have laughed and cried.

The Alcotts were desperately poor. Louisa's father was a philosopher who longed unselfishly to teach beautiful theories of life, but was so utterly impractical that he frequently philosophized on a painfully empty stomach. Bronson Alcott had a wife and four daughters.

Louisa inherited her mother's common sense, and when she was 10 years old, she set up as a doll's dressmaker, with a sign out, and wonderful models in the window. The dolls and their dresses are still in Orchard House, sitting disconsolately in a glass case.

You should visit Louisa's room, which is furnished exactly as it was when she occupied it. During the Civil War Louisa was a nurse, and when she came home the family wanted to buy flowers to make her room beautiful. But they had no money.

"Then I'll paint some!" said May. "And they'll never, never wither."

So she went to work with her brush, while Louisa watched from the big chair. And here they are to this day—80 years old, and scarcely faded!

Another Wayside House

The Hawthornes had another home in Concord called Wayside (which you must not confuse with the Wayside Inn which we will see another day). When they lived in the Old Manse, they were young and quite unknown, but by and by Nathaniel became famous, and they went abroad. When they came back, it was to Wayside, where the Alcotts had lived for a little while. The Alcotts called the place Hillside. But Hawthorne, who liked to think of himself sitting by the wayside, watching the world go by, renamed it Wayside. The square, full-windowed structure rising above the roof was his tower study.

The Unknown Author

Do you know how Nathaniel and Sophia met? Nathaniel's family was very poor. But Sophia's family (the Peabodys) were quite the people of Salem. Nathaniel was writing for the lesser magazines, and signing himself "N. Hawthorne." The Peabodys made inquiries, and learned that the author lived on Herbert Street. So Elizabeth Peabody went to call.

"I have come," she said, "to meet Miss Hawthorne, whose genius interests my family."

"Oh," said the little slavey who tidied up and answered the door, "you mean Nathaniel, don't you? He's the one what writes."

That was the first the Peabodys knew that in their neighborhood there lived a boy named Nathaniel Hawthorne. Elizabeth left a message urging him to call. And that evening he took her at her word. When he was going, Sophia came down in her wrapper, to sit for a moment on the sofa, and say goodnight.

Frail, sweet Sophia! Hawthorne looked at her. The beautiful thing had happened! The poor boy and the lovely lady had fallen in love. . . . And, like a fairy tale, they were married, and lived happily ever after.

Tomorrow we will go to Plymouth to see the famous Rock. And on the way we will drive through Quincy, and along the beautiful South Shore.

Orchard House, Concord

In this famous Massachusetts house, Louisa M. Alcott and the "Little Women" lived.

New Destroyer Put Through Paces; Does 40 Knots, Stops in 58 Seconds

ABOARD U. S. S. HAMMANN AT SEA, June 12 (AP) — They called on this new $5,500,000 destroyer to show her tricks the other day and she answered by doing everything, figuratively speaking, but a loop-the-loop in the broad Atlantic.

What she did was "astounding" —in the words of Senator Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite—and breath-taking to other civilians aboard. For example, she raced through the water off Fire Island at between 39 and 40 knots (43 to 44 miles an hour to landlubbers), stopped dead in 58 seconds or 2½ lengths, turned like a racing car on a half-mile track, and speeded 20 knots astern, that is, in reverse.

The occasion for her strutting her stuff was her "builder's trials"—one of three trial voyages staged before the U. S. Navy accepts her officially from her builder, the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Aboard to watch her tricks were ranking navy officers, civilian representatives, and, for the first time in recent naval history, a group of newspapermen.

The 341-foot, 1500-ton ship, one of a dozen of her type, was launched Feb. 4. She was named for the late ensign Charles Hazeltine Hammann of the U. S. Naval Reserve and represents the very latest in design and power equipment.

Her two high-pressure, high-temperature turbine units develop enough power to lift the 300,000-ton George Washington bridge more than 160 feet an hour. Or, as Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Engineering explained, she has about the same power as the old Leviathan, a ship 33 times as large, and has twice the horsepower in half the space in comparison with wartime destroyers.

Blackett Recommended As G.O.P. Committeeman

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The Illinois Republican State Central Committee selected Hill Blackett, Chicago advertising executive, as its choice for National Committeeman to succed the late George F. Harding. Mr. Blackett had the title of public relations director in the 1936 Landon Presidential campaign.

The Harding vacancy is to be filled by the Republican National Committee, acting on the recommendation.

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Cobblestone and Quern

Oklahoma Puts Teeth in Laws Barring Liquor and Gaming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Enforcement officers have been handed laws with teeth in them to control liquor and gambling in Oklahoma.

Legislature, just adjourned, passed bills regulating rigidly the method by which alcoholic liquors can be sold, forcing co-operation of Federal officials in stopping the flow of liquor at its source in other States; and completely outlawing all games of chance.

Perhaps the most salutary law is the new statute against slot machines. The slot machine which supposedly showered coins on lucky players, had previously been eliminated effectively, but had been replaced by marble games, so-called "games of skill" in which proprietors paid in free games, money prizes, and merchandise for high scores made by shooting marbles into various holes on a slanting board.

Games Ruled Illegal

The new statute extends to all forms of "games of chance," and the Attorney General has ruled that any game which provides for prizes is illegal. Many games were found near schools, but without the possibility of a prize, the "amusement" attraction was eliminated. Profits, and the boards, disappeared for a time.

Within the last week, however, operators started bringing the boards back, evidently under the impression the public and officials had forgotten. Gov. Leon C. Phillips took a hand with a general order to all enforcement officers to "clean house" or face prosecution under the State law which makes them responsible for boards in public places.

Oklahoma is theoretically a dry State. However, because there was no law here setting up any kind of a State permit for legitimate uses of alcohol, for experimental, industrial, and other requirements, Federal officers insisted they could not be expected to take a hand in preventing imports. Thus, bootleggers simply purchased Federal licenses and took a chance on State enforcement. Liquor flowed over the line freely from Arkansas, Misouri, and Texas, and from as far away as Illinois.

Supply Cut Off

With passage of a new law defining specifically how a permit for sale for legitimate uses may be obtained in Oklahoma, Federal officers were forced to take notice of violations, and have cut the supply off at wholesale houses in near-by States, with the result that local officers insist whisky is being effectively controlled.

At the same time, the State Government recognized its duty to local agencies, which have been forced to police places where beer is sold, without collecting licenses. The last Legislature authorized local governments to collect $10 annual fees from retailers.

The City Council of Oklahoma City promptly took advantage of the permission when officials pointed out that additional policing created by such places more than absorbed the cost of the license.

Pottery at the World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—In concert with the sentiment of Omar Khayyam in his "Rubaiyat," when he recalled "stopping by the way to watch a potter thumping his wet clay," many visitors to the New York World's Fair are viewing the American pottery display at the exposition. They stand many deep around the exhibit in the Home Furnishings Building which shows that the process has changed little from the days of the clay workers in the time of Omar, save that wheels have become automatically turned and kilns are far advanced—but the process is the same.

Visitors see pottery worked from a misshapen lump of clay into its well-glazed final appearance.

The workers are arranged in a semi-circle behind a sort of counter in front of which visitors stand. The workers ply their trade with ordinary and "jigger" wheels and molds. Behind them is a round kiln and on the wall murals depicting pottery capital and labor, which have co-operated to put on this exhibit.

A shapeless mass of clay, which one worker places on his wheel by dint of deft molding becomes a graceful bowl in a few seconds. This another worker puts in the oven for the first, or "bisque,' baking. After this trip through the circular kiln, the pottery is changed from a crumbly piece of mud to a thoroughly hardened, but unfinished product. It is then glazed and sent through the oven again at a slightly lower temperature, after which the article is ready for sale.

Thomas Parker, head workman at the exhibit, stressed that all the ware made by sponsors of the display—the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, the workers' union; the Cronin China Company, the Edwin M. Knowles China Company, the Homer Laughlin China Company and the Paden City Pottery Company—is made by American labor in American factories.

Mr. Parker said most housewives do not realize that the great percentage of pottery used in this country comes from Japan and what was Czecho-Slovakia. He said, therefore, the exhibit had been set up at the Fair with a view to persuading housewives to buy American pottery.

The pottery made at the exhibit is sold at a sales counter adjacent to it. Plates, pitchers, bowls, vases and other articles made on the premises may be purchased.

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Royal Visit to Maritimes Will Recall Old Association

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 12 (CP)—When King George and Queen Elizabeth cross the Quebec-New Brunswick border into the Maritimes tomorrow, they will be entering a region not only rich in history and association with royalty but one the King has visited before.

As a midshipman aboard H. M. S. Cumberland, King George, then Prince Albert visited Halifax and Charlottetown in 1913 and took time out from the ship's cruise to enjoy a fishing expedition in Gaspé. His guide on that trip, Arthur B. Coffin, now residing in Halifax, is one of the citizens who will be presented when the King visits there.

When the royal standard is unfurled in the Maritimes it will not be the first time. In 1497, John Cabot, English explorer, placed a quartered English flag of lions and lilies and a winged pennant of St. Mark on an Acadian hillside—Acadia then comprised the Maritimes and part of New England. A duplicate of the standard, a personal gift of King Henry VII to Cabot, is in the public archives at Halifax.

In Halifax, too, King George will find memories. In the Capital of "the royal Province of Nova Scotia,"—sole one of Canada's nine provinces thus officially designed—his father, King George V, was stationed in the early '90's when the North Atlantic squadron was based there.

Many Haligonians still remember him as an officer aboard H. M. S. Thrush.

The citadel towering over the City was built under the supervision of the present King's great-great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent, who commanded here in the early years of the Napoleonic Wars. Another memory of the Duke is the town clock at the foot of the eastern slope of the Citadel, gifted to the City by him in 1801.

Royal Yacht Newly White

QUEBEC, June 12 (CP)—Resplendent in a new coat of white paint, the Canadian Pacific Steamships' flagship, Empress of Britain, sailed for Halifax to become the royal yacht when King George and Queen Elizabeth leave for Britain by way of Newfoundland.

Aboard were Canada's Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and Lady Tweedsmuir, who will bid the royal pair farewell when they sail June 15.

Royal Letter in Braille

BRANTFORD, Ontario, June 12 (CP)—Every pupil at the Ontario School for the Blind here received a Braille-ed letter conveying greetings from the King and Queen. The letter was sent by Jesse Hodgson, Cornwall, Ontario, and Braille-ed by Gladys McLennan, a former student of the school.

The letter, dated June 7, was forwarded by royal command. It reads:

"I am commanded by the King to send this message to you, who are a student at the Ontario School for the Blind. Their Majesties send their best wishes to you and hope that it will be possible to put this in Braille so that you may read it and keep this memento of Their Majesties' stay in Brantford."

U. S. 'Excels' Itself

WARWICK, England, June 12 (AP)—Anthony Eden said in a speech here that the people of the United States, who are the "most generous and hospitable in the world," seemed to have "excelled even themselves" in welcoming King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The former Foreign Secretary recently visited the United States himself.

Britain Plans Welcome

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Britain is planning an expansive welcome when Their Majesties return June 22. Steamship companies already are advertising places on boats which will meet the liner Empress of Britain. It was possible that a service of thanksgiving would be held at St. Paul's to mark their safe return.

New York's Greeting Headlined In British and French Press

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The British and French press told the story of New York's reception to King George and Queen Elizabeth in large, ecstatic headlines yesterday while newspapers in Rome and Berlin gave it brief mention on back pages.

The consensus of London's Sunday editions was that the June 10 welcome to their Britannic Majesties from the greatest city of the New World was "tumultuous." Paris papers called it "triumphal."

But in Berlin and Rome newspaper readers learned little more than the fact that the King and Queen had reached New York.

The Berlin Morgenpost, most widely read newspaper in the German Capital, headed its story: "America disregards courtly etiquette."

The German press noted that in Washington Vice-President Garner slapped King George on the shoulder while Congressman Patton of Texas greeted him with "How are you, Cousin George?" and addressed the Queen as "Cousin Elizabeth. . . ."

The Italian public merely was told that the royal visitors arrived in New York, the bare details of who met them and what they did.

The only thing approaching comment in Rome was the remark in some newspapers that although the United States and Britain had the same fundamental ideas, the United States was not contemplating becoming allied to Britain.

The news of the mammoth reception rivaled the inauguration of a monument to Marshal Joffre in Paris for top place among French newspapers.

The royal visit to the United States had the full approval of France as likely to stimulate American sympathies for the British and French.

The Observer, in an editorial headed "Thanks America, a wonderful welcome," used such adjectives as "dramatic," and "miraculous."

"That the possibility of discord has been extinguished between two such nations is a fact of immeasurable import," the Observer said. "We cannot sufficiently admire the unreserved generosity of their (Majesties') reception by all sections of American democracy, whose warmth and depth of natural feeling never was more strikingly demonstrated."

The Sunday Times, in a three-column special article headed: "Old feuds forgotten in historic reunion," said:

"Americans are famous for hospitality, but the warmth of their welcome to the King and Queen surpasses anything that could have been expected. . . . The growing friendship between this country and the United States makes the principal bright patch in the surrounding gloom of international affairs."

The Times article, which was written by "Scrutator," significantly noted that on the day President Roosevelt and the King shook hands, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax made a speech saying Britain was willing to seek peaceful settlement of international issues although she was now strong enough to fight if necessary."

A Sunday Graphic editorial headed "conquest of democracy," said: "Nothing in the career of Their Majesties touches the heart or influences the world so potently as this phenomenal conquest of the most critically democratic nation in the world. It is magnificent and augurs well for peace."

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Flandin Demands Peace Plan

AVALLON, France, June 12 (AP)—Former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin celebrated his entry into the ranks of France's "elder statesmen" yesterday with criticism of Premier Daladier for failing to offer a new world peace plan.

M. Flandin was guest at a dinner given by 500 leaders of his Democratic Alliance Party in this City which he has represented in Parliament for a quarter of a century.

During those 25 years, which give him the unofficial title of "elder statesman," the former Premier has been a member of 10 governments and for seven months headed his own in 1934-1935.

"In the light of present events," said M. Flandin, known as an exponent of French-German reconciliation, "one might think France had lost her power to light the way to civilization.

"What is the present Government waiting for before it presents a plan for pacific collaboration between nations to replace the now useless pact of the League of Nations?"

M. Flandin warned Frenchmen that the threat of war might be used "by certain leaders" to concentrate power in their own hands rather than in Parliament.

"Our Nation," he said, "has no need of conquering new markets or territories to live. France loves liberty and equality and has a wide conception of justice. For these reasons alone France is qualified to give the world a warning and way of avoiding the terrible catastrophe of a new general war.

"No one can say that if the French offer to mediate future problems we will weaken our own determination to resist domination by force.

"Nothing, however, is more dangerous in our democracy than a Parliament which abdicates or a Government which follows methods of dictatorship."

Finger Print Players

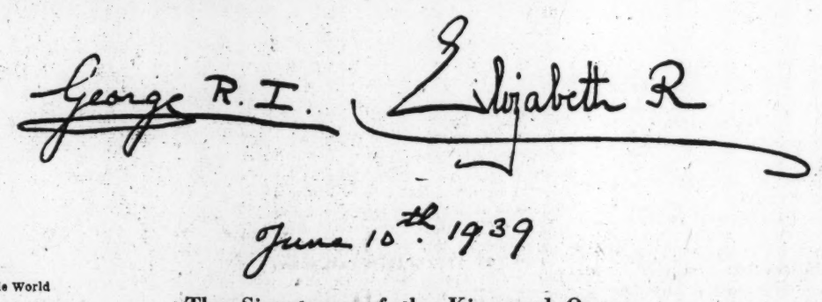
MILWAUKEE, June 12 (AP)—There won't be any "ringers" in the Veterans of Foreign Wars state junior softball tournament this year. Fingerprints of the players are to be submitted with entries.

Among the Highlights of the Royal Visit

Wide World

At the Fair

King George is shown signing the guest book in the reception chamber of Perylon Hall at the New York World's Fair during his visit June 10. Queen Elizabeth smilingly awaits her turn, while Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, looks on approvingly.



Wide World

The Signatures of the King and Queen

Furniture Treated To Stop Warping

CHICAGO (AP)—A moisture repellent designed to keep furniture from cracking or warping caught the attention of buyers and manufacturers June 10 at the National Home Furnishings Exposition.

Under the process developed in Chicago, furniture pieces are dipped in a chemical solution for three months, then dried for 12 to 24 hours before being finished. The makers claim a penetrating oil enters the pores of the wood and, after drying, leaves a moisture repelling solid.

The experts assert that a chest of drawers can be so treated for a few cents and that an entire six-room, $6,000 frame house and most of the furniture could be treated for about $100.

Wood furniture manufacturers said that this process and fireproofing of wood were some of the competitive answers to the challenge of a trend toward furniture fashioned of steel, aluminum or other metals.

S. C. Road Bill Vetoed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. Burnet R. Maybank has vetoed a measure to add 2,000 miles of county roads to the State highway system because, he states, "nothing satisfactory can be accomplished until a sound fiscal policy is first outlined and agreed upon" in the general appropriation bill.

Wide World

Their Majesties Chat

King George and Queen Elizabeth chat with John Kareff, a native of Sierra Leone, a British Colony on the west coast of Africa, at a reception to members of the British colony at the British Embassy in Washington. Mr. Kareff is a student in an Ohio college.

The Queen's Washington Wardrobe; Her Seven Changes Given in Detail

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Now that the tale has been told of Queen Elizabeth's state wardrobe for her stay in the White House, here's the roll call (and it promises to have its effect on American dressing.):

Arrival: Toe-length suit of mauve sheer with matching hat, pumps, gloves and bag. Mauve fox banded the short sleeves of the bolero jacket. Mauve ostrich trimmed the off-the-face hat. Pointed scallops bordered the skirt and the jacket. Mauve silk parasol.

Sight-seeing drive: Tailored street length dress of pastel blue with matching felt hat and suede pumps.

British Embassy garden party: Long picture frock of white organza with wide insets of embroidered lace around the skirt. Low-edge bertha collar. Stiffened white organza hat. White pumps and long gloves. White chiffon parasol.

White House state dinner. Picture frock of white tulle with three tiered skirt. Gold paillette design of the bodice. More paillettes powdered through the skirt. Gold and ruby jewelry; a two-inch tiara, a medallion necklace, earrings and one bracelet.

Friday morning reception for Congress: Tailored, street-length white romaine redingote with narrow silver paillette embroidery outlining neck and running down the top of the short sleeves. Long white gloves and white pumps. Round white hat slightly tilted up from the face.

Small White House tea for Government heads: Figured chiffon in small pastel rose and blue flow design. Large white hat.

British Embassy dinner. Rose tulle picture frock with all-over delicate embroidery pattern in gold and silver thread. Made with a hoop skirt and low neckline. Diamond tiara and necklace. Short ostrich cape.

New York Gave Royal Couple Busiest Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—If King George and Queen Elizabeth ever have spent a more strenuous day than they worked through last Saturday in and around this metropolis, it is not in the memories of their suite. Atop a very full Washington schedule they plunged into the rigors of New York. It was a magnificent reception, thoroughly appreciated; it was also the hardest kind of labor for the central figures. Here is just the way it happened:

Their Majesties arose at Red Bank, N. J., breakfasted, left the train just after 8 a. m. (E. S. T.)—which was the train on which they had retired in Washington the night before—and emerged into the bright sunshine, a little cooler than it had been in the Potomac Basin. Indeed, it was pleasant in the town square at Red Bank, and even more so along the 15 miles to Fort Hancock. The way passed first through typical streets of a neat American residential community; bungalows and frame houses, with green lawns and shrubs and flowers and wide porches, now draped with American and British flags, and the folks gathered on the sidewalks to cheer. The crowds were intimate, friendly, and crammed with children.

Untroubled by Crowds

A little later, the way passed between great estates. Here proprietors had erected stands and platforms, discreetly behind clipped hedges that lined their properties. The lord of the manor would be seen standing in the middle of his little group of family and friends, usually in a dark coat and white flannel trousers. Discreetly removed, perhaps at the gates, would stand the little knot of servants: a butler, maids, gardeners, and chauffeurs.

Halfway along, the cavalcade entered the Fort Hancock Reservation, and went out on Sandy Hook untroubled by crowds, amid the scrub oaks and pines—some of which grow only on the Carolina sand spits and at Sandy Hook. The sea air was refreshing, especially to a Sailor King.

Then came one of the finest scenes of the trip. The cars swung out on a pier; there lay the United States destroyer Warrington, of the newest type, gleaming with paint, sailors drawn up along the rails in impressive rows. The bosun's whistle shrilled, ruffles were beaten, trumpets sounded, and the King stepped aboard. As he did so, the Royal Standard was broken out from the main mast of the destroyer, and the Plantagenet Lions, the harp, and the rampant lion who occupy the quarters of the standard were fluttering from the forepeak of an American man-of-war for the first time in history. It was a splendid scene as the King and Queen swiftly walked up to the bridge, the destroyer cast off, and headed up the bay.

Strenuous Hours Come

So far, the day had been good fun. Next came the strenuous hours. In the next 45 minutes, the King and Queen rode before some 3,000,000 people, as estimated by Police Commissioner Valentine. Among them were 100,000 school children massed at Central Park.

At the World of Tomorrow, more strenuousness. First came the reception in Perylon Hall where, after a few score of hand shakings, the King and Queen ceased individual presentations and bowed to the others en masse. Then they rode in and out across the fair grounds at a snail's pace, bowing to the crowds; got out and walked on foot for the last part of the way, reviewing troops; had a luncheon several courses of which were perforce cut out; made more appearances on the terrace before the Federal Building, and turned their attention to British Empire exhibits.

Crowds and Crowds

Sometimes walking, sometimes riding in a trackless trolley, they visited all the Dominion exhibits and the British Pavilion. In each place a reception committee and a sizable group of loyal subjects were gathered. A succession of impressive scenes took place, as the British in another land hailed their King and Queen, and beneath their typical restraint you could feel surges of emotion. The great moment came in front of the British Pavilion, where the King stopped and carefully read the fine inscription:

This pavilion
is dedicated to
lasting peace and friendship
between the peoples
of the
United States of America
and the
British Empire

In each pavilion, it was necessary to walk through pressing crowds, not so much of the loyal subjects gathered there but of the correspondents and photographers which surrounded the royal group. Finally the King stopped and looked carefully at Magna Carta, perhaps thinking that the "barons" who has arranged the day's itinerary also had put something over on their King; stepped into the garden and reviewed war veterans gathered here as elsewhere; got into his car and was off for Columbia University.

There a long walk and climb was necessary; a ceremony and presentation of an address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler took place. It was not until after 5 p. m. that the party left Columbia for the drive of some 70 miles to Hyde Park, N. Y. They reached the Roosevelt Home at 7:41 p. m., the Westchester Parkway having been cleared of all private traffic. It had been a busy day. Only at 9:15 p. m., to the consternation of the Roosevelt cook, but with the sympathetic understanding of all the guests, were the King and Queen able to come down to dinner.

Royal Good-By Turns a Page In Anglo-American Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

emphatically has said that Anglo-American friendship is a fixed and significant point in a troubled world; that one of its attributes is strength—e. g., rearmament—behind which lies co-operation—e. g., the parallel policies of Great Britain and the United States. This is, so to speak, his comment on the revealing derision the German press has poured on this visit.

These considerations may be fundamental, but they had little to do with the day spent at Hyde Park, by far the most enjoyable of Their Majesties' tour in the United States. It was a glorified family Sunday, much like those the King and Queen must have spent at Sandringham or in Scotland, except that here there was the continuous hum of publicity and public interest beyond the gates.

A good swim in the family pool, long drives through the estate in a car driven by the President himself—with the Queen on the front seat, the King and Betsey (Mrs. James, Jr.) Roosevelt in the back seat—a picnic and an informal supper, were all parts of the relaxation program.

A Warm Handclasp

So when night came, and the departure hour, the King and Queen seemed in the happiest, most natural mood of their American tour. At the little Hyde Park station there was a relatively small crowd of near-by residents—a thousand or so—when the long cars from Hyde Park House drove up, the King and President with top down, the Queen and Mrs. Roosevelt a bit more protected, and the royal suite and Roosevelt family, and immediate friends following after.

First the King and Queen shook hands warmly with all the immediate party, walking about a few feet from the crowds, and plainly telling all what a good time they had had. Finally the King shook hands with the President. We were perhaps ten feet away. A long look of sincere, warm friendliness was exchanged between the two, as they held a long handclasp and smiled into one another's eyes. Mrs. Roosevelt and the Queen were equally intimate in their farewells. Indeed, if it may be said without misunderstanding, the Roosevelt attitude toward the young King and Queen, while entirely respectful, had in it a good deal of benevolent, protective paternalism. An almost fatherly regard for a young couple who have newly assumed such grave burdens, and are carrying them so successfully, was peculiarly evident in the President's attitude. Mixed with this was the family's cosmopolitanism, and its sureness of position on its Hudson Valley acres, all of which produced a relationship it would have been difficult to duplicate.

After a mercilessly overcrowded day in New York on Saturday, the King and Queen breakfasted in their rooms, went to Church at 11 o'clock in St. James's Episcopal Church, a pleasant stone structure set in ample yard under tall elms and evergreens. It was the familiar Anglican service, and the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, delivered the sermon on a text from Ephesians 4: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." He laid stress on social obligation—a cardinal feature of the Roosevelt viewpoint—and said: "To love one's neighbor as one's self is an adequate moral principle only when we give an all-inclusive answer to the question: 'Who is my neighbor.'"

And he said: "The regeneration of the individual and the reformation of the social order are not separable aims."

They Had Fresh Bills

The King and Queen do not often carry money. But when the silver collection plate came their way they expertly produced American bills—with what must have been a good deal of satisfaction—and placed them on the salver. What member of their suite, one asks, was charged with the job of getting fresh American folding-money and seeing that the King and Queen had it for the collection? And who decided how much they should give? We couldn't find out.

Following Church, the picnic. The King and Queen changed clothes—the King from his Sunday dark-blue-striped with the blue shirt into a brown sport suit, the Queen from a hyacinth-blue frock into a challis print with gray background and gray stripes, gray stockings and slippers. Her hat was of gray straw with a high crown, small brim, and a bunch of flowers in the center of the brim.

The picnic was held on the porch of the stone cottage the President has recently built atop Dutchess Hill. Mr. Roosevelt himself drove the King and Queen in his manually-controlled car from Hyde Park to his cottage. Afterward he drove them to Mrs. Roosevelt's Val-Kill cottage, and then down to the lowlands near the Hudson, on a narrow trail in and out between the trees in his forest-plantation. He must have driven his guests some 8 or 10 miles, and there's another precedent broken. When in history before has a President ever driven a King and Queen? Of course, the King used to be fond of driving his own cars himself so doubtless he liked the ride.

There were hot dogs at the picnic, as announced. And there is official and unofficial authority for saying that the King took and ate at least part of a hot dog. It was perhaps, a token hot dog that he "ate". They told us the Queen ate no hot dog. There was lots else to eat at the picnic: baked pork and beans, cold ham from various states, turkey plain and smoked, various salads, doughnuts and ginger-bread, and cookies. There were various soft drinks, of which vivid-hued lemon and lime was much in demand. They ate off paper plates, but they sat at tables. Friends, relatives, and neighbors of the Roosevelts were the only guests.

A Swim Together

The day continued in the same informal vein. After the picnic the President and the King took a swim in the outdoor pool near Mrs. Roosevelt's Val-Kill cottage. Another precedent gone. When before did a King and a President go swimming together? Mr. Roosevelt is a bad man to go swimming with: he's inclined to be rough and boisterous, and ducks you unmercifully, but there's no record that he did anything but swim up and down with the King. And, if you stop and consider all the factors, this must have been one of the most affecting moments for the King. Mrs. Roosevelt and the Queen did not swim: probably they looked around Val-Kill cottage.

After the swim, the drive through Mr. Roosevelt's cherished evergreen forest, beside the Hudson, along trails that pass for roads. How far from the crowds of New York it must have seemed to the visitors! Finally, and, in the evening, came a small informal supperish kind of evening meal of which Fairhaven fish chowder with oyster crackers was the most striking item. And then at 10 o'clock E. S. T. the royal visitors boarded their train and headed straight for the Canadian border at Rouse's Point.

Method of Sculpture in Ivory Revealed by Finds at Delphi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — Antique finds believed to be of high artistic and historic value have been announced by the French Archeological School, exploring at Delphi in the so-called Sacred Way. In the middle of a road covered with flag-stones left from the Byzantine era, a pit was discovered full of relics from various periods, of a richness beyond the expectations of the excavators. The items have yet to be cleaned and studied carefully, but it has safely been established that they date back 25 centuries.

The pit was laid bare at the spot which in ancient times was called "Alos", the threshing floor, a circular construction like a rotunda, 50 feet in diameter, surrounded by benches and seats. It was here that the Greeks, at the Pythic festivals, staged the sacred drama representing the slaughter of the Python. The procession gathered at this point before it proceeded to the sanctury.

The articles dug out are of terra-cotta, iron, bronze, ivory and gold. Of especial interest are some small things in ivory, which include charming trinkets of Ionian art, representing men, women, warriors, animals, and flowers. Among them appear a few ivory busts.

Until this discovery, archaeologists knew almost nothing as to how ivory statues were made. It is now clear that only the head and feet were of ivory, the other parts of the body being in bronze, and the clothes and jewelry in gold, riveted by small nails. It is said that this is the first time gold parts from ancient times have been discovered in anything like a perfect state. The nails used to hold the leaves on resemble the heads of tiny golden flowers with six petals. They are worked with great skill, and they look today as though they were just come out of the artist's work-shop.

Among objects in gold are leaves ornamented with decorative motifs, undulated arrows and darts, bracelets, lion muzzles in gilded bronze, gilded nail heads, small jewels in flower form, and plates in gilded bronze, one of which represents a griffin and two picture Gorgons.

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Hitler Regime Eliminates 6,000 Reich Publications

BERLIN (AP)—Since the National Socialists' rise to power in 1933 more than 6,000 publications—books, periodicals and newspapers—have passed out of existence.

Six years ago the official German Press Almanach listed 4,703 daily newspapers. Today this figure has been reduced to approximately 2,000.

More than 1,500 persons have been ousted from journalism by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, with the observation that they represented "unqualified elements."

Strict orders were issued long ago that no Nationalist Socialist Party member must be seen in public reading any newspapers other than official Party organs.

All Party members, Government and State officials, and employees also were urged to cancel their newspaper subscriptions and subscribe to a Party organ.

Many Papers Eliminated

This helped greatly to eliminate the non-National Socialist press, as no one in party or Government position dared to oppose this "urging."

Party policy towards newspapers in Germany is best illustrated by this statement of Max Amann, President of the Reich's Press Chamber:

"National Socialism knows only one press, and that is a press run by National Socialists."

The same fate which befell the non-National Socialist newspapers has been meted out to religious organs.

Herr Amann once stated there were no more Protestant or Roman Catholic dailies left.

One method applied in eliminating non-National Socialist publications has been the forced incorporation of these journals with purely National Socialist publications. Editorial and publishing staffs were given the choice of living up to expectations or clearing out.

The Reichsbote, once widely read by Monarchists and the favored organ of Empress Auguste Victoria, first wife of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, was attacked by the National Socialist press—before it was eliminated altogether—for having printed an advertisement of an Easter trip to Palestine.

The Reichsbote was accused of offenses amounting to high treason for sabotaging National Socialism "by inducing Germans to spend money among the Jews, whereas every penny was needed at home."

Other Monarchist organs eliminated were the daily Kreuzzeitung, founded in 1848 and regarded as the last mouthpiece of the Hohenzollern family, and Der Aufrechte, semi-monthly periodical which had been in existence 19 years.

One of the first tasks of the National Socialist regime was the elimination of the Communist press in Germany; next came the Socialist newspapers.

Prominent among the Socialist organs to fall by the wayside were the Vorwärts of Berlin, founded in 1883, and the Münchener Post of Munich, founded in 1887.

Liberal Papers Closed

The end came for Jews, half-Jews and even quarter-Jews in Germany's newsppaer life with the introduction of Reichsführer Hitler's "iron rule" for the nation's journalistic profession in October, 1933. The Führer made Aryan descent and National Socialist patriotism primary professional qualifications.

His decree spelled the end, too, for most of the democratic and liberal newspapers, a great number of which were owned by Jewish publishing houses.

One of the most recent newspapers to be eliminated was the Berliner Tageblatt, one-time leading democratic organ and one of Berlin's dailies best known internationally. It ceased publication on last Jan. 31.

Control of Danube's Mouth Passes to Hands of Rumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SULINA, Rumania—What Rumanians long have considered a humiliating international regulation—imposed upon Rumania 83 years ago after the Crimean War—has been removed.

This regulation provided that an international Commission, composed of representatives of Great Britain, Prussia, Sardinia, Austria Hungary, Russia and Turkey, should control traffic navigation at the mouth of the Danube. It was adopted to protect Rumania, which had not yet become an independent kingdom from Russian aggression. It cannot be said this international control was directed against Rumania.

Rich and Powerful

The Commission became a rich and powerful self-governing organization. It had a flag of its own, a large income, which it received from taxing boats entering or leaving the Danube Delta, employed a staff of trained pilots, most of whom were foreigners, paid its directors high salaries, and was free from Rumanian control. It was a little state within the state.

This arrangement was similar to conditions formerly existing in Turkey, Egypt, and parts of the Far East. All subordinated people, when gaining a feeling of nationalism, try to throw off such capitulations. This was the case with Rumania, but for decades it had no success. At the close of the World War, a greater Rumanian kingdom was created with more natural resources than almost any other country in Europe and 17,000,000 inhabitants, but still this State had to allow foreigners to control a portion of a river lying exclusively in Rumania.

In August 1938, however, France and Britain were in such urgent need of Rumania's good will and co-operation that at an international conference in Sinaia they decided to relinquish their control over the lower Danube.

Rumania Takes Control

Italy came to a similar decision and in March of this year Germany, which after the World War was excluded from the Commission, also accepted the new arrangement. Thus the C. E. D. (Commission Européenne Danubienne) became a purely advisory body with no diplomatic, juridical, or extra-territorial rights. This part of the Danube River, it was agreed, should come as completely under Rumanian control as those parts of the river, which are in Germany are under German control. However, since this most important of European waterways is an international stream serving many peoples and countries, it was decided representatives of the most interested powers should reside at the river's mouth to give advice as to the control of navigation.

The Danube is not a friendly stream at the point where it pours into the Black Sea. It flows at great speed, frequently changes its course, and brings down vast quantities of sand, to glut its channels. Consequently, the chief work of the Commission during its almost century of existence has been to keep one branch of this fanlike delta open and to furnish pilots to bring all kinds of boats into and out of the stream in all kinds of weather.

From now on, Rumania is to take the responsibility for carrying on this work. The passing of the delta from control of the Commission to that of Rumania was accompanied by an impressive ceremony, at which leading members of the Rumanian Government, foreign diplomats, and journalists were present. After the C. E. D. flags had been taken down, and the Rumanian flag put up, Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, made a short speech, in which he promised that complete freedom of navigation would be maintained and the interests of all the other states observed.

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Bouquets in England, Too

Wide World

A Present for the Duchess of Kent

While King George was receiving the homage and Queen Elizabeth handsome bouquets, too, on the American side of the Atlantic, the King's sister-in-law received a bouquet from a youthful member of the Chelsea Babies Club on the arrival of the Duchess at the Infant Welfare Center.

Sermon for Royalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 12—The Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, delivered the sermon here attended by the King and Queen and the Roosevelt family yesterday. He preached in part as follows:

At the time of great crisis the elder Pitt is reported to have said, "I know that I can save England and that no one else can." . . .

It is obvious that the saving task which is required today is very different both in kind and in degree from that undertaken by Pitt. We are beginning to realize that nations no less than individuals are members one of another so that the welfare of one is conditional upon that of all. . . .

To love one's neighbor as one's self is an adequate moral principle only when we give an all-inclusive answer to the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Yet even in this enlightened age when we have accustomed ourselves to speak of the world as a neighborhood, we have found no human means of freeing mankind from its bondage to group selfishness. It still asserts itself in such forms as extreme nationalism, class feeling, race prejudice. . . .

The obvious need is for a more comprehensive group, but all attempts at its formation have ended in failure. The Christian Gospel, however, tells us that God has provided through His Son, Jesus Christ, a solution of the problem. He came into this world to be the founder of a new group, one arising not out of man's relationship to man, but based upon the common relationship of all men to God.

The success of this venture, however, depended first of all upon bringing man into his true relationship to God. . . .

If in our own age Christianity seems ineffective in helping us to solve the great practical problems of life, may it not be because we also have failed to grasp the wide sweep of our Lord's purpose and are neglecting the means which He provides for its fulfillment? Selfishness in religion defeats its own purpose. God does not offer Himself through Christ as a means of promoting our own private interests.

This consideration is peculiarly important at a time like ours, when we are learning even in our secular experience that every problem has world-wide implications. . . .

This widening of the scope of our saving purpose should increase rather than decrease our concern for our own individual spiritual welfare. It is only as the lives of individuals are transformed into the likeness of Christ that we can expect the coming of the kingdom of love and righteousness.

The regeneration of the individual and the reformation of the social order are not separable aims. . . .

Our Lord prefaced His announcement that the new kingdom was at hand by an exhortation to repentence. No one, He says, can even enter the kingdom unless he be born again. He invites all who are weary and heavy laden to come unto Him and be refreshed. To those who receive Him, He gives power to become sons of God, which means eligibility for citizenship in God's kingdom.

In proportion, however, as we become truly sons of God, we find growing within us dissatisfaction with a social order whose form has been largely determined by the principle of human selfishness. We will seek to remold our social environment in accordance with the spirit of the divine love which has become our dominating impulse.

One of the New Testament writers looked forward to a time when the conflicting loyalties of the present world order should be reconciled by the unifying power of our supreme loyalty to God as the Father and Lord of all.

"Behold, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our God and His Christ." Was there ever a time when the need for such a consummation was more apparent than at the present? It means not the abolition of these lesser loyalties, which have played such a valuable part in the development of mankind, but their reconciliation through their being called into the service of a higher loyalty. It is true of them as of the individual that he who is willing to lose his life for Christ's sake and in His service shall save it. . . .

St. Paul, speaking out of his own experience, exhausts the resources of human language to find metaphors to describe the change which takes place. The inner change, however, would be meaningless if it did not find expression in our action. It is the witness of our lives that demonstrates the saving power of Christ within us. If the power that is working within us is really that of divine love it will awaken in us an intense yearning to communicate to others that which has brought us so rich a blessing. Freely ye have received, freely give, Christ said to His disciples.

"I am a debtor both to the Greek and the barbarian, both to the wise and the unwise. Necessity is laid upon me; woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." This impulse carries the regenerating power of Christ from life to life, spreading the leaven of the kingdom of God. "There is," said an ancient writer, "that scattereth and yet increaseth." The more we strive to bear a witness for Christ to others, the more Christian our own lives become.

The nearer we approach to the inclusion of the whole human race in our saving purpose, the closer we come to that goal which St. Paul describes in the words of the text: "Until we come all together in the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the son of God, unto the perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

Secret Rail Line To Belgium Bared By French Police

VALENCIENNES, France, June 12 (AP)—Police reported yesterday the discovery of an underground railway linking Belgium with France in the old Chateau Mont de Peruwelz, on the French side of the frontier, which they said apparently was used by an espionage ring to get military secrets out of France.

Two men and a woman found in the Chateau, where a secret passage led to an underground, narrow-gauge line to Belgium, were held on charges of espionage and smuggling.

The woman, of Spanish extraction, said she was Carmen Olivares, a singer. The men were Raymond Monteyne, a Frenchman, and Violeti Piesbroeck, an Italian, both of whom police said had previous records as smugglers.

Spy Lists Mount

By the Associated Press

Heightened military activity in Europe during the recent months has been attended by a mounting record of convictions for espionage.

France's decree law providing capital punishment for spies in peace-time has since March 1 accounted for execution of at least one spy, Marc Aubert, convicted of having sold naval secrets to a foreign power. Half a dozen other convictions resulting from arrests before the law went into effect have resulted in prison sentences of from five years to life for international espionage.

In Germany, posters a yard high warning against espionage, appearing in Berlin's subway stations and elsewhere, have been accompanied by 16 publicly-reported executions for this offense since March 1, bringing the total of executions to 21 since the first of this year.

Britain's Official Secrets Act has provided grounds for sentencing at least two persons to prison terms for stealing and selling military secrets to foreign powers, while Soviet Russian newspapers recently listed the execution of a woman spy in Leningrad, and execution of a mother and daughter in Kiev. In the northwestern border sections of Russia other spies were recently reported captured while trying to organize anti-Soviet bands under the leadership of a former White guard.

From Hungary have come reports of two hangings and 11 prison sentences for "high treason and espionage." Italy's public record includes the recent execution of a naval employee for espionage, with prison terms of from 30 years to life imprisonment for his four accomplices.

A Penny Saved

WHIGMAN, Ga. (AP)—It took Mrs. G. B. Trulock three days to count a penny fund she and her husband started saving six years ago—but it was worth the trouble.

Today the Trulocks are San Francisco Fair-bound on 135,000 coppers—$1,350 worth.

Japanese Raid on Mission Protested by U. S.

PEIPING, China, June 12 (AP)—The United States protested June 10 to the Japanese Embassy against the bombing May 24 of the American Southern Baptist Mission at Laiyang, in Northern Shantung Province, by a Japanese seaplane.

It was pointed out that this was the seventh Japanese bombing of American mission property during May. Nine such incidents were reported in March and four in April.

Reports of the Laiyang bombing said one missile exploded 20 feet outside the Mission Compound wall, blowing out doors and windows of the foreign residence and wrecking walls and roofs of nearby Chinese buildings. Two Chinese workmen were said to have been injured but no foreign casualties were reported.

The Rev. Herbert C. Meyer of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Enshih, in Southwestern Hupeh Province, reported the Mission's school and church razed by Japanese bombers.

He said one fourth of Enshih was destroyed in the air raid June 7, the first air attack by Japanese on the city. There were no reports of foreign casualties there.

British Officer Freed

SHANGHAI, June 12 (AP)—The Japanese have released Lieutenant John Cooper, British officer who had been under arrest at Kalgan in Northwest China.

Lieutenant Cooper, it was reported, was not permitted to see Lieut. Col. C. R. Spear, a military attaché of the British Embassy, who was believed still detained at Kalgan. Lieutenant Cooper left Peiping May 28 to investigate Lieut. Colonel Spear's detention and was believed to have been detained upon arrival at Kalgan.

The British Embassy made public the text of a statement signed by Lieutenant Cooper before his release from Kalgan.

"I apologize for entering the Kalgan war zone without a military pass," it said, "and shall never knowingly commit the same error in the future in any Japanese war zone in China. Any information I may have got since May 25 concerning the Kalgan war zone will never be transmitted to the Chinese side."

That the Japanese Army henceforth will take any measures it deems appropriate in the case of any person who enters its area of operations without permission and communicates with the enemy was threatened in a Japanese protest over the incident.

Domei, official Japanese news agency, said the protest was handed to British authorities immediately after Lieutenant Cooper's return from Kalgan.

It charged that travel within the Japanese-occupied zone without permission was illegal "and the defense measures taken are only natural."

British protests filed with the Japanese in the Spear-Cooper case, it said, can serve no purpose and it is the Japanese, not the British, who should protest.

Yen Action Approved

CHUNGKING, China, June 12—The Chinese Finance Ministry gave its approval June 10 to measures of the Chinese-British Currency Control Commission which on June 7 caused the Chinese national dollar to decline to its lowest level of modern times.

The Ministry issued a statement stressing the fundamental stability of Chinese currency and declared its determination to continue permitting foreign exchange for legitimate necessities.

It was explained that the current seasonal trade fluctuation resulting from excess imports, especially of nonessentials, necessitated readjustment of the dollar rate to restore trade equilibrium.

[Considerable uncertainty arose in financial and trading circles at Shanghai June 7 when the Chinese dollar dropped to 14⅛ cents, American equivalent, as compared with 16⅛ cents the day before.

At that time Chinese-British banks controlling the £10,000,000 (about $46,800,000) Chinese-British currency stabilization fund refused grants for purchases of foreign exchange, and this apparently was the primary cause of the depreciation.]

The Ministry statement said the Government was seeking to discourage importation of nonessentials.

Chungking Bombed Again

CHUNGKING, China, June 12 (AP)—Japanese warplanes inflicted 100 casualities—in the 150 bombs they dropped—in a three-hour raid on Chungking June 11.

That this Provincial Chinese Capital escaped more extensive damage was due to the fact that about one fourth of the bombs were duds and most of those which did explode struck in areas leveled in previous raids.

The German barter trade office was damaged slightly and a number of the explosives fell close to the Soviet Russian, French, and Italian Embassies.

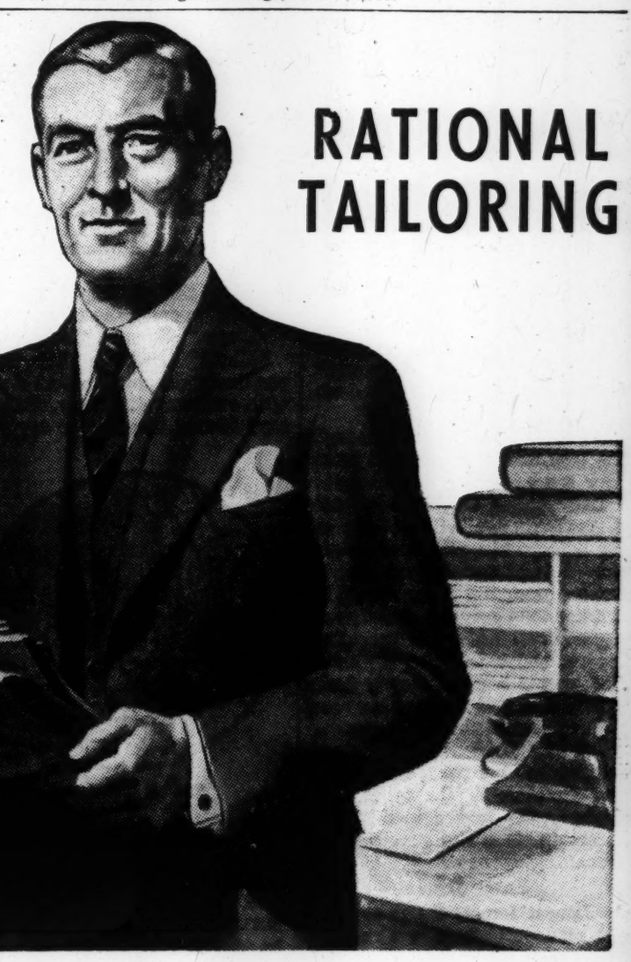
Semi-official Chinese reports said Japanese bombers damaged property of the West China Union University and injured two of its foreign teachers at Chengtu, 175 miles northwest of Chungking.

Republican Chest Gets $127,575 in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee reports contributions totaling $127,575 from March 1 to May 31.

Contributions for the period from Jan. 1 to May 31 totaled $188,611, said the report made to South Trimble, Clerk of the House. Expenditures from March 1 to May 31 were $111,721, and from the first of the year to May 31, $182,345.

Contributors in the three-month period beginning March 1 included: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., New York, $4,000; E. T. Weir, Pittsburgh, $4,000; H. K. Weir, Pittsburgh, $4,000; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York, $4,000; John D. Rockefeller, 3d, New York, $4,000; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York, $4,000. Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, $4,000; Richard Mellon, Pittsburgh, $4,000; Lammot Dupont, Wilmington, Del., $4,000; Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $4,000.



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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Five to Seven

By Audrey Chalmers
Illustrated by the Author
Part Two

At last the Orange kitten came to a white picket fence. Behind this fence ran a small white dog with black ears, a black nose, and bright black eyes.

"Yip!" barked the white dog, acting quite out of his head with joy, at sight of the Kitten. "Yip! Yip! You Beautiful! Fascinating! Orange colored Creature you! Oh! I could have such a time with you! I wouldn't hurt a hair on your head! Oh stay! Oh play! Yip! Yip!"

And up and down inside the fence he ran, springing into air, thumping his tail on the ground, and trembling with the excitement of his thoughts.

But right straight along went the Orange Kitten, and never stopping until she came to the next house, a house with a very closed-up, empty, gone-away-and-won't-be-back look to it, and a weedy look to its garden, and a broken down look to its steps. A wooden sign that said "For Rent or Sale" rattled and swung beside the dingy front door.

Watch Out!

"Don't expect any comfort from me!" groaned the poor old House, "My Insides are worse than my Out!"

So naturally enough, the Kitten kept right along down the street, and soon she found herself standing in front of a high black iron fence. "Watch out what you're doing round here!" said the fence.

But the Kitten, with her hopeful nature, thought that still and all, there might be a cosy home inside the fence for her, and she stretched up, until her paws were on the lowest railing, and looked through.

There was a house with rows and rows of windows, with wide marble steps, and two marble lions crouching on either side of them. And everything about this house said, "I'm the grandest House on this street, and don't let anybody forget it!"

As the Kitten stared through the iron railings, the great front door swung open, and out came a Lady and a Cat. Side by side they slowly walked one way of the broad white piazza, and then they turned round, and slowly walked back the other way. The Cat had long grey fur, green eyes, a green collar made of sparkling stones, and a tail like a plume. She waved her tail slowly from side to side, and she kept her nose well up in the air.

All of a sudden the Cat stood still, arched her back, and spat in the direction of the fence. The Lady hastily looked in the same direction, then she gave a shrill scream.

Enter James

"James! James! Come at once! At once! There is a Creature, a goodness-knows-what-sort-of-Creature, staring at us in a rude, impertinent manner. The Empress Eugenia is upset! She is all of a twitter! She will be unable to sleep to-night! Oh James! Hurry! Hurry!" And the Lady gave another scream.

With that, out dashed a tiny little man with a red face, a wisp of hair standing straight up on top, and his coat tails flying out behind him.

He spun round in circles, looking here, there, and everywhere, exclaiming,

"Yes, Madame, certainly Madame, where is it, Madame?"

Madame, with a quivering hand, pointed towards the iron fence. Whereupon the little man dashed back through the door, and reappeared with a broom. He bounced down the steps, flew along the path, and stopped with great suddenness by the fence. Bending over, he stared fiercely through the railings into the eyes of the Orange Kitten.

"Be off with you! Be off, I say! Scat! P-ssst! Shoo!" And he shook the broom in a violent, agitated manner.

But the Kitten, thinking this a game of some sort, put her paw

The little man bounced down the steps and along the path.

through the railings, and attempted to catch the broom.

"Meow," she said, "Mee-eow?"

"What?" cried the little man, positively dancing up and down with excitement. "Meow, did you say? Meow! Meaning to say you

"Be off with you!"

expect to be let in to live here! Here! What has room only for Peddergrees and Airistocrats! And you, without so much as a name to bless yourself with, I'll be bound! And having the presumption to upset the Empress Eugenia, and dear knows what mischief besides! Be off with you! Be off, I say!"

And this time, the little man shook his broom so fiercely that the Kitten could no longer mistake it for a game. Somewhat sadly, she took her paws down from the railing and went her way.

A Cheerful Yellow House

The cold air blew her fur the wrong way, and the night crept a little closer under the high arch of green branches. She grew a little lonelier, and a little hungrier, and a little chillier, when—Pr-rrrrp!—there she was, standing in front of the very house she had been looking for all this time!

It wasn't a big house, or wide or grand, but just a cheerful little yellow house, with a shining knocker on its front door, tied-back muslin curtains in its windows, and cheerful lights showing through. The trees that grew near it seemed to spread their branches like a shelter for it. The white chrysanthemums and pink geraniums beside it grew their prettiest, as though to help the house look pretty, while in return the house showed up the flowers to their best advantage.

The white gate stood invitingly open, as though it were saying: "Keep right along if you want to, everyone to their own taste. But let me tell you, you'll never find a cosier house than my House!"

"Meow!" spoke the Orange Kitten in a decided voice. She put her tail up straight, and walked through the gate, and up the pathway, up the front steps, and close against the front door. Rubbing her side against it, first one side and then the other, she meowed softly over and over again.

But the door remained firmly closed. The Kitten looked round, gave a quick jump, and landed on the nearest window sill. Between the tied-back curtains, she looked inside. And there she saw a pair of black slippers, pink socks, and fat knees. The rest was behind a spread-out newspaper, except for the top, which was a nice yellow color.

Now these black slippers were the second best ones of a child, four years of age, named Martha.

At the moment she was reading the newspaper in her own way, which was the way of reading out the thoughts in her head, rather than what was written in the paper.

"There is a Kitten that is lost," read out Martha. "It is very lost, and is going up hill and down hill, and all round the Town looking for a home."

Martha put down the paper. "I hope that Kitten comes to my house," said Martha, "for I am the very one to take care of it. I would fill her saucer with milk when she was hungry, I would give her a cosy place to sleep in, and I would think up some nice games to play with her."

Outside on the window-sill, the Kitten made a soft sound in her throat, and jumped down to the doorstep.

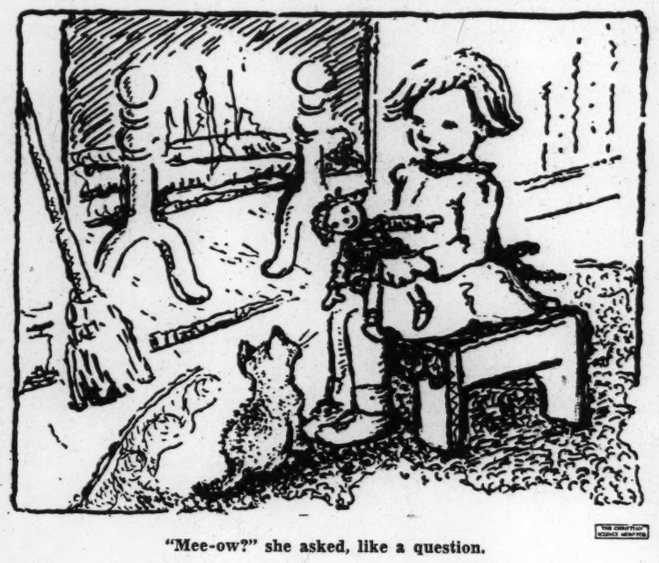
"I think I had better put on my hat," went on Martha, "and look down the street, and up the street. Perhaps I will see the lost Kitten looking for a home, and I will tell her that this is it."

So she jumped up, put on her hat, and opened the front door.

There sat the Orange Kitten, looking up at her from the doorstep, with her tail curled neatly round her paws, and her whiskers just so.

"Meow," she said, and then "Mee-eow?" like a question, and then "Prrrp-Pr-rrrrp—Pr-rrrrrr-pp!" like a song.

"Oh!" exclaimed Martha, but



"Mee-ow?" she asked, like a question.

really not at all surprised, "I was just looking for you. Walk right in," she added, in her most glad-to-see-you sort of voice.

The Kitten walked right in, and right into the living room, and right over to the fireplace.

"It is the lost Kitten that has come to live with us," explained Martha to her Mother.

Her Mother looked surprised for a moment, but became pleased almost at once, because the Kitten was such a lovely orange color, and would go nicely with a yellow house.

In front of the fireplace, the Kitten gave a stretch, for the warmth and comfort that came out of it. Then she looked round and up at Martha.

"Mee-eow?" she asked.

"Oh yes, we have lots and lots of it," answered Martha. "We keep it in the ice-box."

"Mee-eow?" asked the Kitten again.

"Oh yes, I have a saucer for milk-lapping, just the right shape, at least I think so, you would have to try it to find out."

Together Martha and the Kitten walked to the kitchen.

From the cupboard Martha took a pretty blue saucer, and placed it on the floor.

"Pr-rrp!" said the Kitten in her throat, watching closely.

And a Name, Too

Martha then went to the ice-box, and brought out a pitcher of milk. Carefully she filled the bowl to the brim.

When everything was ready, and not before, the Kitten set to work. Her little pink tongue went lap, lap, lap.

Sometimes she closed her eyes in contentment, sometimes she rolled them up at Martha. But not once did she raise her head until the saucer was empty. Then she licked the last drop of milk from her whiskers, and followed Martha back to the living room.

On the soft rug in front of the fire-place, Martha sat down. The Kitten curled up beside her. She tucked her two front paws under her, half-closed her eyes, and began to purr.

Suddenly she stopped, and looked up at Martha.

"Mee-eow?" she asked, like a question.

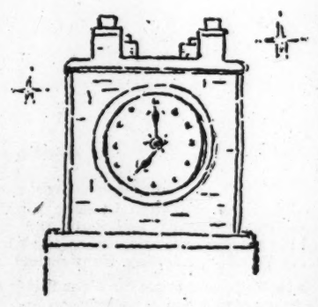
"Oh yes," answered Martha. "Of course I have a name for you. It is Goody, because that is the way I feel when I think of you."

The Kitten looked back at the fire, half closed her eyes, and again began to purr. She had a home, a family, a saucer all her own, and a name. She had everything she needed to be happy.

Dong! Dong! Dong! Dong! Dong! Dong! Dong! rang out the clock in the Town Hall. It was seven o'clock of an evening.

The Orange Kitten closed her eyes all the way, and went to sleep.

(The End)



When Prizes Come Around

By Peter White

Again last month, our younger readers sent us lots of good papers for the contest. We were delighted that some of them came from England, and one of these English papers carried off the prize in group number one. We shall start by announcing that again we are awarding a special prize for the best paper sent in by "under eights."

Dorothy Christensen, five, of Richmond Hill, New York, who won it, received a Special Mention a couple of months ago. Her prize is a beautiful and amusing book called "The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins," by Dr. Seuss. Can you imagine what Bartholomew would do with five hundred hats? We hope Dorothy will enjoy finding out and will write to tell us what she thinks of it. Here is Dorothy's essay:

The Jolly Robin

Mrs. Hester Wagstaff, I liked the story about Jolly Robin. I thought the story was very nice.

Why did you have to stop the story? Was it because the robin could get everything in the summertime that he wanted—like caterpillars and fat worms and fat bugs and fat Japanese beetles?

I threw bread crumbs out to the birds, but now I stop throwing them out because I know they can get anything they want.

The cook was very kind to Jolly Robin, because she gave him some bread crumbs and milk for a treat. I thought he was very funny when he flopped through the letter-box when the newspaper was in the box.

Was that the newspaper that you print all your stories in?

We make Special Mention of Marilyn McCurdy, seven, of La Mesa, California, who sent in a very good summary of the Chimney Farm tale, "The Bear's Chowder," by Henry Beston; Billy Dick Lee, seven, who sent in very interesting comments on several recent Children's Page stories, and Rae Frances Brown, seven, who wrote a very good paper on "The Stranger's Gifts," by Henry Beston.

Now we must tell you about the English prize-winner. She is Yvonne Turnpenny, ten, of Harpenden, Herts, England, who wrote some very excellent comments on The Children's Page. Her prize is a lovely book called "Old John," by Mairin Cregan, with beautiful pictures by Helen Sewell. We chose this book especially for Yvonne because she likes stories of fairies and elves so much. It is an unusual Irish fairy tale. We hope she will enjoy reading about Old John, the kindly shoemaker; Kruger, a blue terrier; Nanny, a white goat, and Circin Rua, a little red hen, and the strange adventures that happen to them after Bainin, the white cat, comes to live with them. Perhaps Yvonne will write to tell us what she thinks of this tale. Here is her essay:

Fairies First

I like most of the stories in the Monitor, especially the ones about elves, gnomes, giants, and fairies. I always like to read those kinds of fairy tales, because they are interesting. I do not like the stories about "Hans-Rudi in the High Pastures" quite so much, because they are not so exciting as the other stories. I love reading school stories, because they are not the type of story to be dull, at least I have not read many uninteresting school stories.

For something new in the Monitor, I suggest that if you had a story about a girl and boy who tried to get into fairyland, and all the strange adventures they have on their way, it would be an interesting story. Or you could have things to cut out or make, each week. It would be very nice if you could make the pictures on the Children's Page suitable to paint, and then you could have competitions for painting. I have just read another Monitor, and I see now that you have something similar to the cutting-out pictures that I suggested.

Yes, Yvonne, we do try to have pictures on The Children's Page that are suitable to paint or to color with crayons. Lots of children color the pictures, cut them out and make scrap-books of them.

We make Special Mention of Mitsie Matravers, nine, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, who wrote a good description of the story of "The Good Little Dog," by Henry Beston; Arthur Lee Haskins, nine, of Syracuse, New York, who sent in a summary of the tale, "Where Cats Were Kings," by Henry Beston; Patricia Mary Drennan, ten, of Timperley, Cheshire, England, for a very good paper about "The Stranger's Gift," by Henry Beston; Nancy Jane Dyson, eleven, of Salem, New Hampshire, for an interesting letter about the Chimney Farm stories, by Henry Beston; Ruth Brewer, eleven, and Geraldine Kidwell, eleven, both of Marion, Indiana, for good papers on "Old Lion Head," by Ethel Hugli-Camp.

And now, goodby until next month. Meanwhile, we hope to get lots of good papers from you for the contest this month—and especially we want to get some very fine ones from boys.

Hans Larsen's Brown Rooster

Hans Larsen's brown rooster never scratched, strutted or flew. He could not crow or cluck. Neither could he eat corn, nor could he eat the mashed oats that Hans threw to the chickens in the yard each day. And this was because Hans' rooster was made of wood.

The brown rooster stood in the garden where Hans lived. Sometimes he wore a little hat, just like the big hat the farmer wears in the fields. At other times he wore a round stiff hat, like the one Hans' father wore when he went to town. Many times he wore a hat that had belonged to Betty, the little girl that lived next door. It had long ribbons that hung almost to the ground. Each time Brown Rooster bobbed his head back and forth on the wire spring that held him fast to a pole in the earth, the ribbons swished this way and that way and shooed the birds from the newly planted seeds in the garden.

Hans was very proud of his brown rooster. His father had shown him how to use the jig-saw and to be very careful when he cut out the fan-like tail. Then father had shown him how to paint the rooster a golden brown with a bright red comb.

News for Hans

Then came a day when Hans' father came home with exciting news.

"We are going to move to the city," he said. Hans was greatly bothered about Brown Rooster. He could not take him to his new home in the city. There would be no garden for him to shoo the birds away from. Hans thought and thought, then he went over to Betty's house.

"Would you like to have my brown rooster for your garden?"

"Brown Rooster!" repeated Betty breathlessly. "Do you really mean I may have your brown rooster?"

"Yes, you may, I am sure you will take good care of him."

"Oh, I will!" cried Betty delighted.

It was not long before Betty went away to the seashore for the summer. All summer long, Brown Rooster stood in the sun in Betty's garden.

The winds blew and the rains fell. Brown Rooster lost his hat. His golden brown coat and his bright red comb became so weather beaten, he was a sorry sight to behold!

When Betty came back, the marigolds had grown so tall she had to hunt through them to find the brown rooster.

"Oh, what will Hans say when he sees you!" exclaimed Betty in dismay.

Thanksgiving holidays came, and Hans came walking up the path that ran through Betty's garden. He looked and looked at the brown rooster. What had happened to him?

Atop the Barn

Betty came running from the house.

"Oh, Hans!" she cried. "Isn't he a fright? I didn't know the weather would hurt him."

"Oh, that's all right, Betty! Of course, you didn't know the rain would hurt his brown coat," laughed Hans. "I'll take him home with me to Grandmother's and fix him up."

It was not many days before Hans came walking up the now snow-laden walk with the brown rooster under his arm. How nice Brown Rooster looked in his new coat of paint!

"Brown Rooster wants to be useful in winter as well as in summer," Hans told Betty.

"I am sure I don't know where we could use him. Unless—unless we put him atop the barn, as a weather vane," she said.

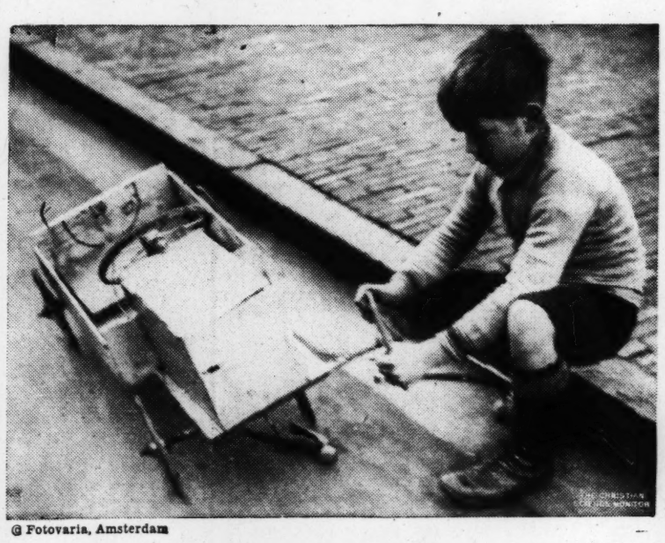
And so Brown Rooster went to live on top of the barn. And whenever Betty looked at him, his beak told her whether the wind was blowing from the north, south, east or west.

"It won't matter a bit if he does get weather beaten again," Hans said. "For I like to put a new coat on him once in a while."

Flowery Tones

Lilies of the valley
are shaped like little bells,
and so are many other
flowers, too.
I imagine there's a tinkle
when a soft wind gently swells—
at least I like to think there is,
don't you?

JANNIS PARKER



© Fotovaria, Amsterdam

A Repair Job

Little boys in Holland, like other boys all the world over, enjoy making things for themselves. An old soap box, a few nails, and some discarded perambulator wheels were all that this Amsterdam urchin needed for his home-made "Rolls-Royce" which, like its big 12-cylinder brother, carries a tool box, containing a hammer and a pump. But even the best cars go wrong sometimes, and in this case there has been a bit of trouble with the front wheels. So the young mechanic has parked his car at the curb, and with his hammer and pump is making a good job of it.

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WILLIAM BEALS
Glen Arbor, Mich.

Split in Auto Workers' Union Brings Clash at G. M. Plants

FLINT, Mich., June 12 (AP)—The split in the automobile workers' union, which has set its rival wings quarreling for recognition as bargaining agent for employees in General Motors Corporation plants, brought further disturbance today.

A dozen persons were injured, three seriously, in a clash getween police and pickets of the United Auto Workers (A. F. of L.) at Saginaw, Mich., this morning. Six men were arrested.

In Flint, where the entire police force was mobilized in anticipation of disorder, there was no violence. All plants here as well as the Grey Iron Foundry unit at Saginaw began operations today, despite a strike call of the A. F. of L. affiliated union.

However, the Buick Division assembly line here closed, and 2,500 employees were sent home, after one hour's operations. Company officials said the shutdown of Fisher Body plant No. 1 last Thursday had caused the supply of Buick bodies to be depleted. With the Fisher plant operating today they instructed Buick night shift employees to report as usual.

Workers at Saginaw were escorted into the plant by a detail of 60 policemen.

The A. F. of L. union called the strike Thursday at the three units and said sufficient plants ultimately would be closed to see that negotiations are begun with its organization.

The C. I. O. followed with a threat of a smaller strike yesterday. It announced that 1,800 representatives of tool and die makers and maintenance and engineering employees in General Motors plants in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan voted unanimously to take a strike vote next Sunday "if necessary" to win an agreement supplementing the existing contract.

Who Built First Gas Buggy? Apperson's Name Stands High

DETROIT, June 12 (AP)—If the automobile industry ever establishes its own hall of fame, a place high on the list of immortals will be reserved for Edgar L. Apperson, one of the few survivors of that group of persistent individuals who labored under great handicaps to bring forth the motorized carriage, forerunner of the present-day automobile.

It still is a disputed question among chroniclers of the industry whether Mr. Apperson and his brother, Elmer, or Charles B. Duryea built the first American-made commercially - successful motor vehicle. A crude, motorized carriage built by the Apperson brothers for Elwood Haynes in 1893 shares honors with one assembled by Mr. Duryea in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington as the first American-made motorcars.

Many Inventions

Many of the industry's historians agree that Mr. Haynes, the Appersons, Alexander Winton, Ransom E. Olds, Henry Ford, Charles B. King, George E. Lewis and a few others followed a trail blazed by Mr. Duryea.

However that may be, Edgar Apperson, now no longer active in the industry except in an occasional consultative capacity, won his place among automotive notables by contributing many of the inventions that made possible the industry's meteoric development.

Among the vital things he was first to bring out was the design for hanging the brake on brake supports, leaving the band at the rear a free movement. Another original design was the fuel heating system. Mr. Apperson also joined with his brother in casting arms on the crankcase for engine supports.

He was first to adopt anti friction bearings; first to make an "opposed cyclinder" gasoline engine; first to design carburetors with needle valves, and originator of the double ignition system in 1904.

Early Limousine

Mr. Apperson and his brother were owners of a machine shop in Kokomo, Ind., when Mr. Haynes, superintendent of a natural gas company, brought them plans for a motorized buggy. The original idea was to power it with a gasoline marine engine, Mr. Apperson said.

"We took the job on a time and material basis," he said.

It was on July 4, 1894, that Mr. Haynes tested the vehicle on the road for the first time. It had a maximum speed of eight miles an hour.

In 1898, Mr. Haynes and Mr. Apperson formed a partnership to produce the Haynes-Apperson car. The partnership lasted only a couple of years, and in 1902 the Appersons began producing their own vehicle, a two-cylinder affair which weighed 2,500 pounds, carried six passengers, and sold for $3,500. It was the highest priced American car at the time, but the following year they built a 50-horsepower limousine that sold for $7,500. Like the earlier model, it was chain driven, but boasted four cylinders and an "armored wood" chassis.

Protestant Action Launched in Pa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—A league for Protestant action, intended "to arouse the Protestant citizenry to a new realization of their rights and obligations under American democracy" was launched here Monday at a meeting sponsored by the Philadelphia Federation of Churches.

"There is a grave danger for the future of our democracy in the apathy and indifference of the majority of our citizens toward their Government," declared Rev. Dr. Nathan R. Melhorn, chairman of the movement, and editor of The Lutheran, official publication of the United Lutheran Church in America.

"We hope to establish an organization of Protestant citizens," he said, "to promote greater interest in civic affairs, to make the voice of Protestantism articulate, and to present vividly and forcefully the Protestant Christian way ot life."

More than 500 Philadelphia ministers and laymen attended the meeting.

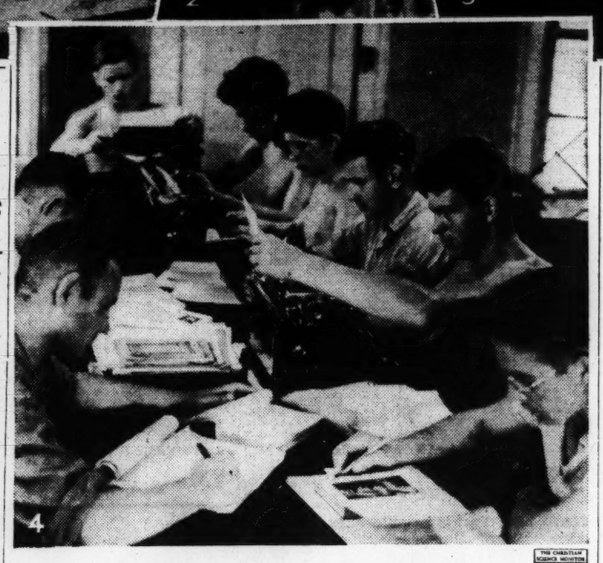
New Ku Klux Klan Chief Outlines Order's Stand

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A campaign to "mop up anybody who attempts to deprive our people of their liberties" was proposed for the Ku Klux Klan June 10 by its new Imperial Wizard, James Arnold Colescott.

"I shall ever strive to promote the interest of the native-born, white, Protestant, Gentile population of America," he said. "Doubtless the well-organized minority groups will take care of their interests. It is at least their problem."

Mr. Colescott, a World War veteran, Ku Klux Klan "Chief of Staff" two and a half years and a former veterinarian, was elected by State Grand Dragons (executives) for a four-year term to succeed Dr. Hiram W. Evans, one-time dentist who had headed the hooded order since 1922.

Training Farm Boys for Industrial Jobs



Federal Experiment in Michigan

(1) Working in a craft shop in National Youth Administration Cassidy Lake project. (2) Learning automobile repairing. (3) Exploratory work on a metal lathe. (4) Preparing for extension courses.

Increase Sought In Army's Funds For Air Service

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee asked Congress today to add $292,695,547 to next year's $508,789,824 War Department appropriation bill to build more Army planes, expand the Panama Canal garrison and provide "educational orders" for purchase of war materials.

It acted after a subcommittee heard from Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, that his corps' current expansion would provide adequate aerial defense for the United States, despite superiority of some German warplanes.

The Committee sent to the House for consideration, probably next week, a measure appropriating $14,250,000 for the educational, or sample, orders, $27,000,000 for Panama and $251,445,547 for 2,290 new planes and new housing facilities.

Air Force Plans

Although it recommended appropriation of $120,000,000 for the new aircraft, the Committee suggested that only 1,007 were actually needed immediately.

"While the Committee is proposing to underwrite the budget estimate (of $120,000,000) for the procurement of planes," the report said, "it has joined to the appropriation a provision making the procurement of 1,283 planes subject to the President's determination of their immediate need in the interest of national defense."

The bill calls for 2,290 regular army planes and 177 for the National Guard. These, plus serviceable planes on hand or on order and plus 784 planes the regular War Department appropriation bill provided for, would provide a total of 5,500 planes by July, 1941.

Lindbergh's Air Views

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Army's top-ranking flier has assured Congress that the current Air Corps expansion will provide adequate aerial defense for the United States, despite superiority of some German warplanes.

Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public today that all this country needs to do is build pursuit ships faster than any enemy bombers. That is being done, he added.

The text of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's testimony, also made public, shows that he believes the United States ranks "far from the top" in military aviation.

"A few years ago we led the world in both military and commercial aviation, but during the past five years the lead in military aviation has been taken away from us," Colonel Lindbergh said.

In commercial aviation, I feel that we still hold the leading position, and our lead in that will depend on whether or not we concentrate on commercial aviation in the future, as we have in the past.

"Stated briefly, it is true that Europe leads us by a large margin in military aviation while we lead by a large margin in commercial aviation."

Asked how this country stood regarding research, the famous flier said:

"In the field of applied and basic research, I feel that it will probably take us from three to five years to regain our leading position. . . . We are not behind in quality as applied to workmanship and equipment, but we are behind in quality as applied to the performance of military aircraft."

NYA Project Seeks to Fit Farm Boy for Factory Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—A Federal experiment in the vocational training of farm boys for industrial employment has come into conflict with the state public school system, as educators see it, causing a question among school men as to just where this offshoot of the New Deal is leading.

Focal point of the issue is the Cassidy Lake resident work project, sponsored by the National Youth Administration. Located in southern Michigan on land held by the Federal Government for reclamation purposes, the project offers facilities for 300 youths to gain a "bread-and-butter" education while working for the NYA and living together on a co-operative basis.

State educators declare that the Federal enterprise is operated in direct competition with Michigan's school system. They commend the purpose of the project and recognize that it is helping to meet a very real need, one which the public schools have not yet solved. They argue, however, that the desired results could be accomplished better and at less cost through the established public educational system.

From Poor Farming Areas

On the other hand, the National Youth Administration contends that the Cassidy Lake project does not compete with the public schools because the training is vocational, not designed as college preparation, gives no diplomas, and accepts only boys out of high school between the ages of 17 and 21.

The project is designed to attract young men from poor farm areas whose parents' farms are unable to support them and who, if they go immediately to the cities, find themselves round pegs in square holes from a vocational standpoint—unable to qualify for industrial jobs.

At Cassidy Lake the boys receive about $30 a month for working 70 hours in craft employment. This is paid them from NYA funds. They are taught by instructors paid by the WPA. The boys live in cabins, eat in the community mess hall, and work and study in the various project shops. At the end of their training courses they are supposed to be fitted for employment, and an effort is made to find suitable work when they leave. All but a few of the 400 already trained there are now employed in private industry, NYA authorities say.

Some Objections Cited

Some public school educators feel that the expenditure of public funds for this purpose is a good investment, but they disagree with the method of providing such training. They argue that training standards in a WPA-supported faculty are necessarily not as high as in the public school system, and they object to the production phases of the Cassidy Lake project. (The youths turn out articles in considerable quantities as part of their training, and this has led to opposition from labor unions.)

Another objection of public school educators is with regard to the assumed tendency of such communal experiments to foster socialistic ideas in the young students and to perpetuate reliance on New Deal agencies. The boys are allowed to continue working and training indefinitely, there being no specific limits to how long they may remain there.

The project was started three years ago through the joint efforts of the NYA, the National Park Service, and the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Rotary club.

Something About a Soldier

BERLIN (AP)—Today, there is scarcely a German who hasn't some kind of uniform. After Adolf Hitler's fighting columns, the SA and the SS, had their uniforms, the National Socialist Party organizers were given their distinctive brown uniforms.

Then the National Socialist Motor Corps was organized—and again a uniform was born. The Air Protection League Workers, the Labor Front, the "Werkschaaren" or skilled apprentices, National Socialist field police, the students, the news photographers, the journalists—all were granted uniforms by Herr Hitler.

With the remilitarization of Germany, the streets began to acquire a variegated picture of field grey Army, blue Navy, and grey Airforce uniforms added to those of the Party formations, the police, the customs inspectors, the mail carriers, the constabulary, and the Government foresters.

But the diplomats of the Reich, on State occasions walked about in dress suits and toppers.

When Herr Hitler went to Italy May 2, 1938 to pay a State visit to King Victor Emanuel and Premier Benito Mussolini, all members of his entourage suddenly appeared in dark-blue uniforms with gorgeous gold or silver trappings.

Meanwhile a continuous shower of decorations has begun. There are orders for distinguished service to the State in the realm of the natural sciences or learning, not to speak of military archievements. There are decorations given to civil servants after certain stated periods of continuous public service. The Olympic games of 1936 afforded an opportunity to confer a special Olympic decoration in various categories.

Musicians, painters, and sculptors are awarded the title of professor. Singers at the opera are granted the title of "Kammersänger." Actors of the legitimate stage and the screen are rewarded for excellence of performance by the title of "Staatsschauspieler" (State actor).

Philadelphia Traffic Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Among the innovations in Philadelphia's new traffic ordinance now being codified by the Committee on Public Safety is an experimental feature, banning the loading of trucks on narrow central-city streets during the normal hours of business. It is aimed at truckers who park in banned areas during the periods of heaviest traffic.

Latin-Americans Awarded $25,000 Guggenheim Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Thirteen Latin-American scholars and artists received awards of fellowships with stipends totaling more than $25,000 from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation June 10. This is the tenth annual series of Latin-American awards of the Foundation granted for the assistance of researchers in all fields of knowledge and creative workers in the fine arts under the freest possible conditions.

The committee of selection appointed by the Foundation was headed by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College. Others on the committee were Dr. Thomas Barbour, professor of zoology and director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, Arnold professor of botany and administrator of botanical collections, Harvard University; Dr. Americo Castro, professor of Spanish and comparative literature, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology and immunology, Harvard University Medical School. The committee of selection was assisted by a jury of artists—James Earle Fraser, sculptor, and Gifford Beal and Peppino Mangravite, painters.

Winners were Roberto Berdecio, painter, a native of Bolivia; Daniel Serra Badue, painter, of Cuba; Carlos Orozco Romero, painter, of Mexico City, Mexico; Dr. Julio F. de la Arena y Fernandez, associate professor of biology and comparative anatomy, University of Havana, Cuba; Prof. Carlos Munoz Pizarro, of the department of botany, University of Chile, Santiago; Prof. Raimundo Lida, of the Universities of LaPlata and Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dr. Hugo Pablo Chiodi, of the medical school of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dr. Juan Pedro Picena, associate professor in the Institute of Anatomy and Physiological Pathology, University of the Litoral, Rosario, Argentina, and Dr. Raul Palacios, of the Chilean Bacteriological Institute, Santiago.

Also Dr. Mario Gonzalez Rodriguez, professor of surveying, Matanzas, Cuba; Prof. Alberto Gonzales Dominguez, of the faculty of the University of Buenos Aires; Professor Carlos Graef Fernandez, National School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Mexico City, and Dr. Silvio A. Zavala Vallado, research assistant in the National University of Mexico.

Franco's Tribunals to Try 'Prolongers' of Civil War

MADRID, June 12 (AP)—The Government has completed establishment of nation-wide tribunals to try persons accused of contributing to prolongation of the Civil War. Judges and prosecutors were named for regional courts at Albacete, Burgos, Bilbao, Caceres, Ceuta, Coruna, Granada, Las Palmas, Melilla, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Pamplona, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza as well as at Barcelona and Madrid.

Civil guards seized 150 persons in Toledo June 11 on charges of assassinations, lootings, robberies, and denunciations of Nationalists when Toledo Province was in Republican hands during the Civil War.

Ciano to Visit Franco

MADRID (AP)—Spanish newspapers reported June 11 that Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano would visit Gen. Francisco Franco soon and suggested the possibility Spain may join Italy in a political and military accord similar to the ties between Rome and Berlin.

Reports that Count Ciano possibly would come to Spain June 21 were banner-lined in the newspapers which said his conversations with General Franco "may resolve a political-military accord between Madrid and Rome." They also raised the possibility of a similar link between Madrid and Berlin.

[In Rome it was said reports of a forthcoming visit by Count Ciano to Madrid had circulated for weeks but no definite announcement has been made. Many Spaniards, despite the growing commercial ties with Germany and Italy, view the possibility of Spanish adhesion to the Rome-Berlin Axis with considerable reserve.]

Pope Thanks Nationalists

VATICAN CITY, (AP)—Pope Pius XII personally thanked 3,200 Spanish soldiers June 11 for defending "the faith and civilization" of Spain under Gen. Francisco Franco.

The Pontiff received the veterans of the civil war, who came here to march before Premier Mussolini in his victory celebration, along with Ramon Serrano Suner, General Franco's brother-in-law and Interior Minister, and Gen. Gastone Gambara, commander of the Italians who fought in Spain.

[In a broadcast April 16 to Spain, the Pope extended his "paternal congratulations . . . for peace and the victory which has been granted by God" and praised those who he said fought in the defense of "civilization" against the spread of "atheism."]

"We recall that hour of bitterness of the crumbling Fatherland when temples were deprived of the Cross of Christ. Spain without that cross would no longer be the glorious, chivalrous and Christian Spain," he said.

Madrid Gets New Taxes

MADRID (AP)—Madrilnns, facing the highest living costs of any city in Europe, will pay a new tax of 20 per cent on all purchases at cafes, and similar establishments, beginning next Thursday, to help pay Gen. Francisco Franco's soldiers and their families.

The tax has been in effect since the Civil War began in 1936 in areas of Spain as conquered by the Nationalists but will be applied this week to Madrid for the first time. It was made effective June 1 in Valencia.

Proprietors of affected establishments must give tickets to every consumer showing the charge of 20 per cent for the subsidy for combatants.

The tax raised billions of pesetas in Nationalist Spain to help General Franco pay for the war.

The last zones of Republican resistance to fall now are being given their share, the subsidy going to the soldiers and their families until demobilizations are completed and the fighting forces have been absorbed by private and national reconstruction and industries.

Madrilennos and inhabitants of other cities are struggling to make ends meet with living costs as much as doubled over pre-war levels. Most laborers are earning the equivalent of 80 cents a day.

Food consumption still is restricted in the areas early won over by General Franco and supplies are being sent to Madrid.

The Government has prohibited price increases, imposing heavy fines for violations.

The entire nation still is on a partial food-rationing basis, with potatoes, milk, rice, sugar, lentils and meats difficult to obtain and then only with food cards.

Spaniards Tour Italy

ROME (AP)—Spanish Military and Naval Missions which came to Italy to participate in the homecoming of Italian Fascist Legionnaires left Rome June 12 on a tour of inspection of Italian defense organizations.

The departure of the Spaniards closed a series of ceremonies which reached their height June 11.

Pari-Mutuel Issue Faces N. J. Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The pari-mutuel betting issue will be presented to the voters at a special election on June 20 by virtue of a submission resolution endorsed by the lawmakers, although if the question were left to members of the Legislature the proposition would be overwhelmingly defeated, a survey just completed reveals. Only 15 of the 81 members of the State's lawmaking body will vote for the horse-racing amendment, and 10 of these constitute the Hudson County Assembly delegation controlled by the Democratic State boss, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, according to the survey.

The situation was seen as all the more remarkable because a majority of the present Legislature were members of the two proceeding Legislatures which voted to submit the amendment to the people. Thirty-eight members of both houses said definitely they would vote against the amendment, while the others were noncommittal.

Several Republican leaders said they would vote against amendment, indicating that the referendum will constitute a test of party strength. Local conditions, however, will also play a major role, particularly in the seashore resort areas, where the racing sentiment is strongest by reason of claims of employment possibilities.

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The Home Forum

Spring Comes to Rock Bottom

MANY A DENIZEN of New England is firmly convinced that, had Browning been as familiar with the New England as with the Old, he would have added a sonorous line celebrating the charm of this countryside, not, to be sure, in April, but in May. For myself, I have watched the unfoldment of the vernal season in many lands and far be it from me to detract from its appeal in any region of earth. The beauty of England in springtime has long been extolled in song and story. But New England, while exploited by less facile pens, has nevertheless a specific claim to supremacy for the variety of its attractions. The leafing forests offer many pastel shades less brilliant than the autumn colors, but even more pleasing to the eye. Great orchards—apple, peach, and pear—unfold a mass of pink and white, resplendent in their dainty shades, while the air is redolent with delicious odors.

Moreover, the appeal of the springtime in New England is enhanced by contrast with the rigor of the long winter which blankets the countryside with deep snow in a temperature that at times approaches Arctic conditions. This year the season of unfoldment which followed upon an extraordinarily severe winter has an added claim. For not only was the winter season unfriendly to many trees and shrubs, but it followed upon the most devastating hurricane that has ever reached this northern situation.

* * *

Here at Rock Bottom we are convinced the countryside has never been more radiant in all the glory of New England spring. The forests on the hillsides have hung out their banners in dainty tones of pink and yellow and green with unsurpassed loveliness. The spring flowers have spread the fields with a veritable cloth of gold. The fruit trees have presented a mass of bloom more beautiful than ever. The flowering crabs, which we have tenderly cherished since taking up our abode at Apple Blossom, almost overnight, as it were, burst into a fullness of bloom and variety of colors that excelled our highest expectations. The lawns, like carpets of green velvet, responded to careful treatment as never before; and the evergreens, spruce and pine and yew and fir, are putting out their new growth in shades of green that are a delight to the seeing eye.

But this is not all. After the cold days of April, the birds came in a sudden wave and now the hours of daylight are filled with the tuneful songs of many varieties. The regularity of the coming of these far travelers, despite weather conditions, always stirs our interest. Soon after daylight on May seventh, while taking my accustomed walk to the brookside, it occurred to me that the bobolinks were due. It was, in fact, the very day of their arrival, if they were to keep their well-established schedule.

Simultaneous with the thought, from the top of a newly-set elm came a burst of song, the tinkling, joyous, rollicking liquid notes of this denizen of the summer meadows. Two males, clad in their spring suits of black and white with just a tinge of yellow, poured out their melody as though to tell all the world of their arrival, and on time at that. They are most welcome visitors to Apple Blossom. We should sadly miss these jovial songsters.

All the usual visitants have arrived. Two days ago I heard the *seep seep* of the black-poll warbler, notes which always signal the end of the migration, for this delicate traveler is the last of the spring migrants. When it puts in its appearance, we know all the summer visitors have arrived. Flickers are nesting in a hole in an old apple tree by the wall, their accustomed home site. Blue birds and tree swallows are tenants of the various houses set for their convenience. Yellow warblers have returned to the Hopa crab tree where they nested last summer.

The bittern is at the brookside, the wren in a hanging box by the lily pool; orioles are again in the thick-topped maple, and robins are well along with their domestic affairs in a half-dozen places about the lawns. In two instances, they have built a new story to an old nest, something quite unusual, as we recall. Catbird and kingbird are already settled for the summer and many other varieties are about the place, but have not yet found satisfactory nesting sites. Yesterday, while putting in the second planting of sweet corn, I was delighted to see three yellow-billed cuckoos slipping noiselessly into the elm by the garden, uttering their low, melodious notes. These birds are truly streamlined in their model of wing and body.

* * *

But birds are not the only vernal visitors. On a recent Sunday morning, I was hurriedly summoned to the front porch to witness something, something unusual, as was evident from the urgency of the call. There in the meadow just across the brook were four deer, a large buck with horns in the velvet, two does, and a yearling fawn, walking leisurely but furtively about. They appeared well fed, evidence that, in the neighboring forest whence they had emerged, they had found a food supply adequate to meet their need, even during the rigorous winter. We watched them for some time, a beautiful example of the wildlife with which the old forests were inhabited. A telephone call to our neighbor brought his family to lawn and window to share the unusual sight.

Presently, human voices on the air reaching their wary ears, up went the white flags, and in long graceful bounds they soon reached the edge of the forest, their forms quickly hidden in the friendly foliage. On a visit to Apple Blossom in early March, I had seen the tracks of a large deer in the roadway, just beyond the brook. Now we had visible evidence of their presence in the forest that clothes the hillside of neighbors' farms.

* * *

We derive a deep sense of satisfaction from knowing of the presence of these wild creatures about us. Despite their lessened range, resulting from the clearing of the forest to make way for productive farmsteads, they roam the woods as they have done for untold centuries. Settling the land has not driven away these hardy citizens of the New England woodlands.

That these shy denizens of the deep woods should have appeared in the quiet of a Sabbath morning aroused our keen interest. Did a subtle sense of the peace and goodwill toward all creatures which commonly pervades our hearts reach them? Did some intangible impulse stir them to leave their accustomed haunts for a venture into the open fields? Who shall say that a message of peace, of love toward all God's creatures, may not have been borne on the quiet Sabbath air to these wild folk of the forest who, alas! have all too often come to look upon man as their dread enemy. At least this possibility led into a profitable contemplation of this interesting query.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Above the Mill

Above the mill the water seems
A mirror for blue dragon-flies,
And lovely, intermittent gleams
Of sunlight through the leafy skies
That canopy its dreams.

Then, not content with peace, it falls
Like snow turned suddenly to song,
As flake melodiously calls
To flake amid the glistening throng
Leaping the weir's green walls.

And sight and sound become more fair,
And loitering a new delight—
Seeing the morning mirrored there,
Hearing the voice of snow in flight—
Observant and aware.

ANNE LLOYD

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"DONKEY BOY": *A Lithograph by Thomas Handforth*

MR. HANDFORTH DEVOTES his artistic energies to the depiction of Chinese subjects. For some years past he has made his home in various parts of China. At one time he was traveling in the interior and found himself without drawing materials, having exhausted the supply he brought with him. Seeing a subject that he wished to set down on stone, he went to the local newspaper office where he was permitted to use the commercial crayons and stone he found there.

Mr. Handforth's experience has been filled with interesting events. One feels that he has succeeded in capturing the atmosphere of his interest in China in his work. Certainly "Donkey Boy" pleases the eye and stimulates the imagination of the observer.

Flying Over the Andes

WHEN ALL IS set, we leave the ground at Santiago in half a minute, I should judge, and then climb rapidly, the wings with a very obvious incline. . . . On the right are now seen detached hills, the river, and high mountains; several rows of them apparently, at the east and south, with a slight haze. We are traveling north. Snow-capped mountains come into view. We fly over barren ranges, low in comparison with the snowy peaks. Approaching the high mountains I notice a green valley at the left.

Now we turn east for the real crossing, flying over the lower sharp brown ridges, then over the Uspallata Pass, at a height above eighteen thousand feet, among the loftiest peaks of the Western Hemisphere. Six thousand feet below stands the Christ of the Andes, symbol of eternal peace and friendship between Chile and Argentina. . . .

In the group of mountains on our left stands Aconcagua, with an altitude of 22,800 feet, the reigning king on this hemisphere, though surpassed by many peaks on the other, despite a recent statement that it is next to Everest. Tupungato and Mercedario, the next highest mountains of this section, are at the south. Those I did not see, as I was too busy photographing the north peaks on my own side.

All too soon we have crossed and begun the descent; in fifteen minutes we land on the field at Mendoza, an hour and twenty minutes from Santiago.—ANNIE S. PECK, in "Flying Over South America." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

They Uncovered Homeric History

SHE WAS A girl of sixteen, who lived in a little house with a big garden, immersed in her daily occupations, all unaware of what life held in store for her. Her father's brother lived in far-off Moscow. . . . Now came a letter from this uncle, telling of a German friend who was about to visit Greece and wished to wed the maiden he had never seen. Her father, letter in hand, told her of this strange proposal.

"Why does he want to marry me?"

"Because you are a Greek!"

The German came. His looks were nothing to boast of; he was not of noble birth; and he was thirty years older than the girl he wished to make his wife. He said:

"I have business interests in Prussia and Russia; but I am going to retire from active participation in these affairs. I want to marry a Greek woman, one familiar with the Homeric poems."

"I know them well," answered the maiden.

"Then take a spade and a shovel, as I am going to do. Come with me, and we will discover the camp of Agamemnon and the city of Priam."

So Heinrich Schliemann married her. They set forth on the quest, and disinterred the ruins of Mycenae and of Troy. In sunshine and in rain, the young woman of Greece stood shoulder to shoulder with the elderly German. From the clutches of the ancient earth they wrested the crown of Agamemnon; and they discovered the tombs of the heroes, tombs full of buried treasure. Though he had no professorial status and had never made an exhaustive study of archaeology, though he was nothing more than a man of business, he found what had for so long been vainly sought, being guided by imaginative insight and inspired by his veneration for Homer.

Later in Athens, Schliemann built himself a commodious mansion, where was housed as much of his treasure-trove as he kept for himself; but most of it he gave away, dividing his gifts equally between the German government and the Greek. By this date he had become naturalized as a Greek. For thirty years he, who knew nearly a dozen languages, had refrained from learning Greek, being afraid lest this should distract him prematurely from business—an avocation he pursued, not as an end in itself, but as a prelude to what he regarded as his main purpose in life, and as indispensable to the fulfillment of his mission. Now he learned to speak and write his wife's native tongue, and with her aid he devoted himself to the description of all that he had exhumed from the soil of Hellas. It was she who superintended the excavations at one of the dome-tombs of Mycenae, and to her we owe one of the three important books concerning Heinrich Schliemann's work. Her name stands beside his in the history of science.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "On Mediterranean Shores." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Significant Form in Art

SOME MONTHS AGO I saw the Parthenon in Athens. I fancy that one of the reasons it made so great an impression on me was that I had not studied Greek art or literature to any extent and therefore came to it with a perfectly fresh mind. The first sight of it was a direct and intimate realization: it seemed to sing to me in the sunlight. This was the only way in which I was able to express its effect to myself. I certainly did not try to express the effect to any one else until long after. On analysing my feelings afterwards I was struck by the number of things that the Parthenon did *not* suggest to me. At least two-thirds of it have disappeared. And yet I was not conscious of looking at a picturesque ruin. I do not think that I was even conscious of the fact that it *was* a ruin. Again, I was not conscious of the fact that it was the supreme example of Classic architecture. I mean that it did not remind me of the British Museum and the Stock Exchange; and on the other hand the British Museum and the Stock Exchange do not remind me of it. I am not conscious when I look at the latter two that they are bad imitations. I do not see any connection whatsoever. The pictures I have brought home only prevent me from remembering it. Its two great qualities were that it was unique and lyrical.—Quoted from an Essay by GUSTAV HOLST in "Gustav Holst," by IMOGEN HOLST. (New York: Oxford.)

"It is not in me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS SOMETIMES said that a person has succeeded in life because he has a dominant personality; indeed, it may be believed that this enables him to force others to conform to his wishes, thus achieving the object which he has set out to attain. This view, while it is very generally held in the world of business and politics, is entirely opposed to the standard set up by the Founder of Christianity. Christ Jesus certainly knew that the foundation of a strong character is not in forceful personality, but in complete subordination of self to the will of God. He presented this ideal to his followers and to the world, and exemplified it perfectly in his daily life. Few would deny that he who healed all manner of sickness, raised the dead, overcame so-called material law, and finally arose from the tomb, possessed strength of character in the highest sense. But how many of those who wish to succeed and achieve are willing to follow his method and example?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, a humble follower of Christ Jesus, strove so persistently for the things of Spirit that she was able to apprehend the secret of his power. She saw that it lay in his perfect understanding of his spiritual being, forever at one with God. Instead of accepting the reason generally given that Jesus' spiritual origin placed him in a category apart from all others, she persisted in pondering his words so faithfully that the revelation of man's spiritual identity, as the son of God, came to her with the clarity of inspiration. This enlightenment brought healing to her in her immediate need; but it did far more than that. It gave her a vision of the Christ which illuminated the Scriptures for her, and enabled her later to present her discovery to the world.

Mrs. Eddy recognized the fact, so well known to Jesus, that, God being Love, and All, His creation must express His nature and character, for there is, in reality, nothing else to express. Jesus performed his mighty works through his conviction of his unity with God, saying (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one;" and (14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Even so did Mrs. Eddy utilize her understanding of the unity of God and man by healing all who came to her for help. She knew that "since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 339), and sin and sickness faded out before her understanding of Spirit.

Centuries before the birth of Jesus there lived a man who understood in some measure the allness of God. We read in Genesis that Joseph, who had been cast into prison, was able to interpret dreams, and that he was called before Pharaoh to tell him the meaning of a dream. Before doing so, however, he said (Genesis 41:16), "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace." He claimed no personal gift, felt no pride of achievement, but was content to know that the omniscience of God would be manifested.

What lessons may be learned from the contemplation of those great characters, in their subordination of self; and how greatly does the world need to learn these lessons today! In an age when force and cruelty often pass for strength of character; when materiality seems rife and the standards of Christianity are set aside as impracticable, how greatly do we need to become conscious of the invincible power of Spirit! Only as we overcome those traits of character which oppose good by knowing their utter nothingness and inability to rule us, since in our real selfhood we are now "the sons of God," shall we gain the knowledge that nothing can appear in the reflection—man—which is not in the original—God.

"It is not in me"! We may be ready to give up the bad traits, the disagreeable things in our character; but are we as ready to see that the qualities for which men may praise us are also not personal possessions? Jesus said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing;" and it is only as we adopt this attitude that we can entertain the pure thoughts through which the healing truth may shine in all its radiance. The belief of personal capacity or personal sagacity acts as a barrier to the light; and these gifts become stultified when thus separated from their real source. Joseph reached a pinnacle of power unprecedented for one who had been a stranger and captive in the land; yet he kept his poise, and continued to be modest, kind, forbearing, and forgiving. He let his inner light shine in his outward life, because he knew that the "answer of peace" always comes from God. Mrs. Eddy, out of her own deep experience, wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 194), "Only those men and women gain greatness who gain themselves in a complete subordination of self."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

"ΟΥΧΙ ΕΓΩ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Λέγουν ἐνίοτε ὅτι ἕνα πρόσωπον ἔχει ἐπιτύχει εἰς τὴν ζωὴν ἐπειδὴ ἔχει ἐπιβάλλουσαν προσωπικότητα. Μερικοὶ μάλιστα δυνατὸν νὰ νομίζουν ὅτι αὐτὸ τὸν καθιστᾶ ἱκανὸν νὰ ἀναγκάζῃ τοὺς ἄλλους νὰ συμμορφόνωνται πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθυμίας του, φθάνων τοιουτοτρόπως εἰς τὸν σκοπὸν τὸν ὁποῖον ἔταξε. Ἡ ἄποψις αὕτη, καίτοι εἶναι γενικῶς παραδεδεγμένη εἰς τοὺς κύκλους τῶν ἐπιχειρηματιῶν καὶ εἰς τοὺς πολιτικοὺς κύκλους, ἀντιτίθεται ἐντελῶς πρὸς τὸ πρότυπον τὸ ὁποῖον ἔθεσεν ὁ Ἱδρυτὴς τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀναμφιβόλως ἤξευρεν ὅτι ἡ βάσις ἑνὸς ἰσχυροῦ χαρακτῆρος δὲν εἶναι ἡ ἰσχυρὰ προσωπικότης, ἀλλ' ἡ πλήρης ὑποταγὴ τοῦ ἐγὼ εἰς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Παρουσίασε τὸ ἰδεῶδες τοῦτο εἰς τοὺς ὀπαδούς του καὶ εἰς τὸν κόσμον καὶ τὸ ἀπέδειξε τελείως εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν του ζωήν. Ὀλίγοι θὰ ἠρνοῦντο ὅτι ἐκεῖνος ὁ ὁποῖος ἐθεράπευε πᾶσαν ἀσθένειαν, ἀνέστα τοὺς νεκροὺς, κατενίκα τὸν λεγόμενον ὑλικὸν νόμον, καὶ ἐν τέλει ἀνέστη ἐκ τοῦ τάφου, κατεῖχε δύναμιν χαρακτῆρος ὑπὸ τὴν ὑψίστην ἔννοιαν. Πόσοι ὅμως ἀπὸ ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ ἐπιτύχουν καὶ νὰ φθάσουν εἰς τὸν σκοπόν των εἶναι πρόθυμοι νὰ ἀκολουθήσουν τὴν μέθοδόν του καὶ τὸ παράδειγμά του;

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, μία ταπεινόφρων ὀπαδὸς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἠγωνίσθη τόσον ἐπιμόνως διὰ τὰ πράγματα τοῦ Πνεύματος ὥστε ἠδυνήθη νὰ κατανοήσῃ τὸ μυστικὸν τῆς δυνάμεώς του. Εἶδεν ὅτι ἡ δύναμις αὕτη ἔγκειται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠννόει τελείως τὴν πνευματικήν του ὕπαρξιν, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ὕπαρξις αὕτη ἦτο διὰ παντὸς ἕνα μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Ἀντὶ νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν κοινῶς παραδεδεγμένην δικαιολογίαν ὅτι ἡ πνευματικὴ καταγωγὴ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ τὸν ἔθετεν εἰς μίαν κατηγορίαν χωριστὰ ἀπὸ ὅλους τοὺς ἄλλους, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐπέμεινε τόσον πιστὰ εἰς τὴν μελέτην τῶν λόγων του ὥστε ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς πνευματικῆς ταυτότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὡς τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς ἦλθε μὲ λάμψιν ἐμπνεύσεως. Ἡ φώτισις αὕτη τῆς ἔφερε θεραπείαν εἰς τὴν ἄμεσον ἀνάγκην της· ἔκαμε ὅμως πολὺ περισσότερα ἀπὸ αὐτό. Τῆς ἔδωσεν ἕνα ὅραμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ τὸ ὁποῖον ἐφώτισε δι' αὐτὴν τὰς Γραφὰς, καὶ τὴν κατέστησεν ἀργότερα ἱκανὴν νὰ δωρήσῃ τὴν ἀνακάλυψίν της εἰς τὸν κόσμον.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀνεγνώρισε τὸ τόσον καλὰ γνωστὸν εἰς τὸν Ἰησοῦν γεγονὸς, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ἀγάπη, καὶ τὸ Πᾶν, ἡ δημιουργία Του πρέπει νὰ ἐκφράζῃ τὴν φύσιν Του καὶ τὸν χαρακτῆρα Του, ἀφοῦ πράγματι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλο τι πρὸς ἔκφρασιν. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐπετέλεσε τὰ ἰσχυρά του ἔργα μὲ τὴν πεποίθησιν τῆς ἑνότητός του μὲ τὸν Θεόν, λέγων (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 10:30): "Ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Πατὴρ ἓν ἐσμέν·" καὶ (14:10) "ὁ δὲ Πατὴρ ὁ ἐν ἐμοὶ μένων, αὐτὸς ποιεῖ τὰ ἔργα". Οὕτω καὶ ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐχρησιμοποίει τὴν νόησίν της περὶ τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου θεραπεύουσα πάντας τοὺς ἐρχομένους νὰ τῆς ζητήσουν βοήθειαν. Ἤξευρεν ὅτι "ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν, δὲν ὑπάρχει χῶρος διὰ τὴν ἀνομοιότητά Του" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 339), ἡ ἁμαρτία δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀσθένεια ἐξηφανίζοντο πρὸ τῆς νοήσεώς της τοῦ Πνεύματος.

Αἰῶνας πρὸ τῆς γεννήσεως τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἔζη ἕνας ἄνθρωπος ὁ ὁποῖος ἐννοοῦσε ἔν τινι μέτρῳ τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀναγινώσκομεν εἰς τὴν Γένεσιν ὅτι ὁ Ἰωσὴφ, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχε ριφθῇ εἰς τὴν φυλακὴν, ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ ἑξηγῇ ὄνειρα, καὶ ὅτι ἐκλήθη ἐνώπιον τοῦ Φαραὼ διὰ νὰ τοῦ εἴπῃ τὴν σημασίαν ἑνὸς ὀνείρου. Πρὶν ὅμως καμῇ αὐτὸ, εἶπεν (Γένεσις 41:16), "Οὐχὶ ἐγὼ· ὁ Θεὸς θέλει δώσει εἰς τὸν Φαραὼ σωτήριον ἀπόκρισιν." Δὲν ἰσχυρίσθη ὅτι τοῦτο ἦτο προσωπικὸν χάρισμα, δὲν ἠσθάνθη ὑπερηφάνειαν διὰ τὸ κατόρθωμα, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἦρκει νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὅτι ἡ πανσοφία τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ ἐξεδήλοῦτο.

Τί μαθήματα μᾶς διδάσκει ἡ μελέτη τῶν μεγάλων αὐτῶν χαρακτήρων, εἰς τὴν ὑποταγὴν τοῦ ἐγὼ των· καὶ πόσην μεγάλην ἀναγκην των μαθημάτων τούτων ἔχει ὁ κόσμος σήμερον! Εἰς ἐποχὴν ὅπου ἡ βία καὶ ἡ σκληρότης πολλάκις περνοῦν ὡς ἰσχὺς χαρακτῆρος· ὅπου ὁ ὑλισμὸς φαίνεται νὰ ἀποτελῇ τὸν γενικὸν κανόνα καὶ αἱ ἀρχαὶ τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ παραμερίζονται ὡς ἀνεφάρμοστοι, ποσον μεγάλην ἀνάγκην ἔχομεν νὰ λάβωμεν συνείδησιν τῆς ἀκαταβλήτου δυνάμεως τοῦ Πνεύματος! Μόνον ἐρόσον νικῶμεν τὰ γνωρίσματα ἐκεῖνα τοῦ χαρακτῆρος τὰ ὁποῖα ἐναντιοῦνται εἰς τὸ καλὸν, μὲ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὴν ἐντελῆ των μηδαμινότητα καὶ τὴν ἀνικανότητά των νὰ μᾶς κυβερνοῦν, ἀφοῦ εἰς τὸ πραγματικόν μας ἐγὼ τώρα εἰμεθα "τέκνα Θεοῦ", θὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν γνῶσιν ὅτι τίποτε δὲν δύναται νὰ φανερωθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀντανάκλασιν—τὸν ἄνθρωπον—τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν ὑπάρχει εἰς τὸ πρωτότυπον—τὸν Θεόν.

"Οὐχὶ ἐγώ"! Δυνατὸν νὰ εἰμεθα ἕτοιμοι νὰ ἐγκαταλείψωμεν τὰ κακὰ γνωρίσματα, τὰ δυσάρεστα πράγματα τοῦ χαρακτῆρος μας· εἰμεθα ὅμως ἐξ ἴσου ἕτοιμοι νὰ ἰδωμεν ὅτι οὔτε αἱ ἰδιότητες διὰ τὰς ὁποίας οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐνδέχεται νὰ μᾶς ἐπαινοῦν εἶναι προσωπικά μας κτήματα; Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 5:30), "οὐ δύναμαι ἐγὼ ποιεῖν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ οὐδέν·" μόνον δὲ ἐφόσον υἱοθετοῦμεν τὴν στάσιν ταύτην δυνάμεθα νὰ φιλοξενοῦμεν τὰς ἀγνὰς σκέψεις διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἡ θεραπεύουσα ἀλήθεια ἠμπορεῖ νὰ φέγγῃ μὲ ὅλην της τὴν ἀκτινοβολίαν. Ἡ δοξασία τῆς προσωπικῆς ἱκανότητος ἢ τῆς προσωπικῆς φρονήσεως ἐνεργεῖ ὡς φραγμὸς διὰ τὸ φῶς· τὰ χαρίσματα δὲ ταῦτα ἐξουδετεροῦνται ὅταν ἀποχωρισθοῦν οὕτω ἀπὸ τὴν πραγματικήν των πηγήν. Ὁ Ἰωσὴφ ἔφθασεν εἰς κολοφῶνα δυνάμεως ἄνευ προηγουμένου δι' ἕνα ξένον καὶ αἰχμάλωτον εἰς τὴν χώραν· καὶ ὅμως ἐκράτησε τὴν ἰσορροπίαν του, καὶ ἐξηκολούθησε νὰ εἶναι σεμνὸς, φιλόφρων, ἀνεκτικὸς, καὶ οἰκτίρμων. Ἄφηνε τὸ ἐσωτερικόν του φῶς νὰ φέγγῃ εἰς τὴν ἐξωτερικήν του ζωήν, ἐπειδὴ ἤξευρεν ὅτι ἡ "σωτήριος ἀπόκρισις" πάντοτε ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀπὸ τὴν ἰδίαν της βαθεῖαν πεῖραν, ἔγραψε (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 194), "Μόνον οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ὅπου κερδίζουν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς μίαν πλήρη ὑποταγὴν τοῦ ἐγὼ κερδίζουν μεγαλεῖον".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1939

A $3 Hole For a Tree At 50 Cents

It's not the tree but the root room that New Englanders are watching these days.

Exploring the News

New England must plant trees. In many sections it will be a long time before the hurricane debris is completely cleaned up, but replacement should begin immediately, according to Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum who has made a list of desirable trees for planting on wide streets, narrow streets, and for ornamental purposes. Chief among his don'ts in the matter of transplanting is "Don't plant a $3 tree in a 50-cent hole. Better plant a 50-cent tree in a $3 hole."

Nantucket takes great pride in the illumination of the New York World's Fair. For it was one of its residents, Bassett Jones, who sold the Fair the idea of using fluorescent lighting—a system of illumination which, he says, is destined to supplant that now generally in use. Mr. Jones has been working on the Fair grounds for the past 3½ years, yet it was only this week end that he really saw some of the exhibits for the first time. He joined a party of about 40 New England editors and saw some of the highlights as a visitor sees them, including the City of Light. It was his friendship for a Nantucket editor that induced him to join the party.

The average person handed a bottle with nothing in it, from which even the air had been removed as much as possible, might be expected to hand it back to the donor with a "thanks for nothing" smile. Not so Elliott Harrington, General Electric engineer, who proved that a bottle is not nearly as "empty" as it seems. In fact, he found it contained 370,000,000,000,000,000 molecules of various gases, including 5,000,000 molecules of xenon, a gas so rare that only a few cubic centimeters of the pure element are in existence. There were, of course, proportionate quantities of oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, neon, helium, and krypton which even the vacuum pump could not remove. The bottle of "nothing" was used instead of conventional champagne as a christening-piece for a new air-conditioning distributorship of G. E., and broke with a loud report.

Practically every newspaper in the country has devoted a great deal of space lately to the visit of Britain's King and Queen to these Western Shores. The event is one of such importance that headline after headline struck the reader's eye as the royal couple completed activity after activity. It finally got to the point where even the Harvard Crimson, that most unpredictable of undergraduate dailies, began to provide news of the King and Queen for its student audience. Faithfully it followed the trail until the arrival of the Dionne Quintuplets. The story of the five little sisters began in the Crimson as in many other papers: "The Dionne Quintuplets embraced royalty with chubby arms and moist, smacking kisses today and thereupon won the hearts of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth." This evidently stumped the student editor who had to write a headline for the story. He wrote: "DIONNES SMOOCH WITH ROYALTY."

A Harvard sophomore now possesses the dubious honor of being the first man on record at the university to take an examination clad in a bathing suit. It all began the day before the exam when he went out on his dormitary roof to get a bit of tan. Correct! He descended a few hours later with a brilliant coat of pink! After a sleepless night, he demanded to be excused from his examination. No, sir. College authorities were firm. Exams have to be taken. But they did make a concession. They presented him with a written excuse for wearing scanties to the examination hall.

When the silverware needs polishing, housewives of Penobsquis, New Brunswick, literally "jump into the lake." Actually they dig up a bit of the lake bottom, where liberal diatomite deposits are located, and use it as a silver polish. The diatomite is composed of shells of minute marine animals of millions of years ago, and the lake is near the Canadian National Railways' station at Penobsquis. Doubting Thomases can argue it out with officers on the Canadian National Steamships fleet which call regularly at Boston on their Canada-British West Indies cruises.

Prof. Robert Nichols of Tufts College, who has been exploring lava flows in the West, reports finding an eruption near Bend, Ore., of very recent date, marked by at least five flows. "Nothing in the craters of the Moon appears any fresher or young than certain parts of this fissure," he says. Tree molds and casts are so common on these flows that a part of the area has already been set aside for the public by the National Forest Service and is called the Lava Cast Forest. In many places the trees remained standing while the lava flowed around them. In other places they were knocked down and rafted along on top of the lava so closely packed together as to remind one of a log jam in a river.

Artistry Achieved by Wellesley Camerawomen

Photography Forms Part of Course in Laboratory Techniques

Upper left—"Bare Ruined Choirs," a study in filter and arrangement, by Isabel Perry '39. Upper right—"The Heart of the Campus," a study in lighting, texture, and arrangement, by Lucile D. Fessenden '40. Lower—"New England Winter," a characteristic study in lighting by Helen Tams '39.

Camera Courses Prove Popular at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Photography at Wellesley College, taught by Miss Mary Louise Barrett, a photographer whose experience and training cover both scientific and portrait photography, is offered by the physics department, as part of a course in laboratory techniques. The class in photography has become so popular that students spend many more than the required number of hours acquainting themselves with the best methods of achieving texture, light effects, and interesting composition. Miss Barrett has taught the students to observe with a seeing eye, and to understand what lies behind many taken-for-granted familiar objects.

According to the students themselves they are constantly on the alert for more vivid interpretation of campus scenes and activities. Consequently they have caught more of the familiar and likewise more of the unusual than the average commercial photographer.

Miss Barrett demonstrates techniques of good photography to the class and after they have taken 12 pictures examines each one critically before the class. In this way students know from actual experience what in the eyes of a trained person constitutes a good subject. Not only do the students choose their own subjects but they take pictures on department-owned cameras (thereby assuring everyone of equally good mechanical assistance), develop and enlarge the pictures in the well-equipped dark room set aside for student use. In the first semester the chief problem was in learning how to achieve texture. In the second semester subjects were a street scene, glassware, a portrait, and three subjects of the student's own choosing.

Mayor Proposes $240,000 Savings In Own Budget

After spending over two months considering the annual city and county budget submitted by Mayor Tobin, the City Council was called to the Mayor's office at noon today and given recommendations by the Mayor as to ways to cut the budget.

The Mayor advised the Council that about $240,000 could be saved from the total of $42,285,000. He said this could be done by adhering to a partial no-hiring policy and by elimination of step-rate increases this year for 197 city and county employees who receive an annual salary of $2100.

Meanwhile a majority of five on the City Council's budget committee—spurred by the Mayor's conference—prepared cuts in the $42,285,000 city and county budget totaling $31,000, Perlie Dyar Chase, Chairman, reported.

In a further minority report, Councillors Chase and Henry L. Shattuck—who also signed the majority report but who said that it did not go far enough—recommended cuts totaling more than $400,000.

These various budget recommendations were sent to the City Council for its regular Monday meeting in Faneuil Hall late this afternoon.

It was expected by some Councillors and City Hall observers that the Mayor's recommendations of a $240,000 cut would be adopted by the Council in preference to either the majority or minority proposals of its budget committee.

Previously the Council, at the Mayor's request, had passed a seven months' skeleton budget to provide money for salaries and expenses of the city through July. The budget before the Council today therefore amounts to something slightly over five months' appropriations.

Boston Federal Court Record

May was a record month in Federal District Court.

The Court disposed of more cases during those 31 days than during any other month in its history, according to a report sent by United States Attorney Edward J. Brandon to his boss, Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Mr. Brandon announced today that 124 pieces of litigation were handled in the Federal Building. Last May the number was a paltry 39.

There were also 90 new defendants to be brought before Federal District Court justice, a number which exceeds by 10 anything on record.

Fines during May amounted to nearly $24,000, said Mr. Brandon. The humming activity was caused, Mr. Brandon explained, by Mr. Murphy's orders to clean up the dockets. Observers also credited the efficiency of the U. S. Attorney's office.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly under 60 degrees; Tuesday fair becoming cloudy and threatening, with showers Tuesday night; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Fair, cooler in central and west portions, and warmer on the extreme east coast tonight; Tuesday fair; cooler on the south coast.

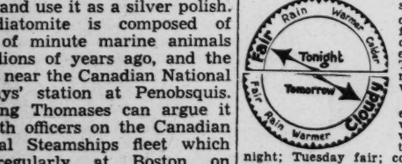
New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair and cooler except on the Cape tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, cooler tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds shifting to moderate northeast over south portion Tuesday; weather fair tonight, becoming partly overcast on Tuesday.

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers early part and again toward end of week. Cooler middle of week and warmer toward latter part.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	86	Minneapolis	50	60
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	54	62	New York	72	84
Denver	50	84	Norfolk	80	92
Helena	50	64	Philadelphia	74	94
Kansas City	60	70	St. Louis	62	74
Los Angeles	56	78	San Francisco	50	60
Miami	82	88	Washington	76	94

A: 7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 12, 1939.
B: Maximum, June 11, 1939.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:00 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 8:29 a. m.; height 8.3 ft.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

Connecticut River Project Is Pushed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts appealed to a Senate Commerce subcommitte June 12 to approve a $13,000,000 Connecticut River navigation and power program.

Mr. Clason declared Connecticut communities from Hartford, Conn., down held a "monopoly" on waterborne commerce and if "they want can block this project."

He referred to Connecticut opposition to the program which includes a $7,000,000 power and navigation dam at Enfield, Conn., as part of the project to dredge a 12-foot channel from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass.

Senate Approves Budget Additions

Approximately $90,000 would be added to the $184,575,000 biennial State budget under a conference committee report approved by the Senate this afternoon.

The conference committee has been appointed to iron out disagreements between the House and Senate on 10 budget items totaling approximately $238,000. The Senate by its vote this afternoon agreed to adding approximately $90,000 to the budget total.

Among the increases the Senate agreed to was an $8,500 increase in the appropriation for investigators in the office of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. The Senate also receded from its previous action in cutting approximately $75,000 from the appropriation for the State Racing Commission.

Fair Trade Board Seeks Discipline Of Strike Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12—The Fair Trade Practice Board of the Southern New England Trucking Industry has asked the international officers of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union of Indianapolis, to discipline Joseph F. Prior, President, and Carleton Eddy, Business Agent, of Local 205, for allegedly participating in an unauthorized strike.

The strike involved truck drivers of the McCarthy Freight System, Inc., of this city. Neither the Union nor the truck owners will make any comment, although action was confirmed by them last night.

The request for disciplinary action was made by vote of the Board, made up of employer and Union representatives from three States, set up to administer the four-year wage and working agreement negotiated following the recent prolonged truck strike.

It is charged that Mr. Prior and Mr. Eddy on Monday lent their support to a "quickie" strike called at the McCarthy yard as a protest against the proposed discharge of one driver for failing to make a satisfactory report after he had been involved in an accident on the road.

In the face of a provision in the new trucking agreement which says that all alleged violations of the agreement must be placed before the Fair Trade Practice Board before any strike action can be taken, it is charged that Mr. Prior and Mr. Eddy arrived on the scene and supported the strikers in their action.

The facts were placed before the Fair Trade Practice Board at sessions here Tuesday and Wednesday, it was learned, and as a result it was voted to ask the International Office to impose whatever punishment it deemed proper against Mr. Prior and Mr. Eddy.

N. H. Strike Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 12—A strike of about 300 truck drivers employed by more than 20 interstate and intrastate truck operators has been postponed at least until the end of the week as a result of the operators' agreement to meet certain demands, according to William Phinney, counsel for the local unit of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The two sides have been at odds since the first of the year.

South Shore Rail Lines Slated to Close Sept. 24

Cessation of all commuting service in the Boston District on the Old Colony Railroad will be made effective Sept. 24 the Trustees of the line informed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today. Notices in the stations to be closed will be posted June 14, Trustees said.

Lines from Boston to Quincy, Braintree, Whitman, Brockton, Buzzard's Bay, Hyannis, Woods Hole, Plymouth, and way stations —some 48 in all—will be affected by the closing order.

Today's notification was not unexpected, as the Trustees had notified the Governor last May 16 that losses running up to $2,000,000 a year compelled the ending of passenger service. The Trustees advised the Governor that Federal Judge Carrol C. Hincks of New Haven, Conn., under whose jurisdiction the reorganization in bankruptcy of the New Haven Railroad is taking place, had advised that something must be done to reduce losses on the Old Colony branch of the rail line.

Cahill Heads Committee

The Governor immediately appointed a committee, headed by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, to seek some formula by which rail service might be preserved for the populous South Shore, one of Boston's largest commuting areas.

The Committee has held several hearings and has considered a unified transportation proposal under which the Boston Elevated might run rapid-transit cars over Old Colony tracks to the area.

Today's formal notification of closure was taken to indicate that no proposal so far advanced appeals to the Trustees as solving their problem of operating losses.

In the letter to Governor Saltonstall, Trustees pointed out they had decided to operate trains until fall in order not to inconvenience persons who had moved to the South Shore for the summer, and to give year-around commuters plenty of time in which to make other arrangements for transportation.

$1,600,000 Losses

This prolongation was agreed to, Trustees said, despite the fact the line has lost $1,600,000 on South Shore passenger service in the year since it abandoned some 88 other commuting stations.

The State Public Utilities Commission announced it would hold hearings on the question of closing the stations. The Commission holds it must give permission before stations can be closed. However, a year ago, when the 88 stations were ordered closed, Judge Hincks held that his order was sufficient to compel closing and that the State Utilities Commission did not have power to prevent closing.

This view subsequently was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the question is pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Board Lets Patriarca Visit

Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Rhode Island "Public Enemy Number One" whose pardon from a three-to-five year prison sentence is under investigation, was granted a stay of trial in Middlesex Superior Court today on another charge and was allowed to travel to his mother's home in Providence, R. I., by the State Board of Parole.

Patriarca is currently on trial for being accessory in an automobile theft. The indictment was returned by a Middlesex Grand Jury last January, but was not served until last week, when he was flown back here from Miami, Fla.

District Attorney Robert Bradford today informed Judge Wilford Gray that he wished to bring Patriarca to trial within two weeks. The Rhode Island parolee is represented in the auto theft case by Attorney Herbert C. Callahan, who was with Patriarca this morning. William Robinson, State Parole agent, accompanied them both to the 10-minute conference with the Parole Board which resulted in Patriarca's receiving permission to journey to Rhode Island.

This is the second time he has left the State since former Gov. Charles F. Hurley pardoned him on Dec. 21, 1938. At that time, Patriarca had served only 84 days of his two concurrent three-to-five year sentences.

The Commission today said it had learned the name of the person who telephoned John S. Tartar, pardoned criminal, and warned him that his pardon had been revoked. Tartar, a second degree murder lifer who was pardoned along with Patriarca, was on his way to Boston by plane last week when he received the mystery call at Newark. A widespread search has failed to find Tartar but it is believed that he may be in Brazil.

The Commission announced it would call Maj. Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Parole Board, to testify next Wednesday. Mr. Robart has written the Commission a letter saying he has information about cases in which "chiselers, racketeers, and a small minority of the bar" had attempted to interest relatives of prisoners in obtaining releases.

Hoover-Landon Stirs Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 12—Both former President Hoover and Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, were Maine visitors, last week, and while their visits definitely were fishing expeditions there appears to be a surprising lot of activity, these days, in the Maine G. O. P. ranks. Though it is an off year the Republicans seem to be talking and playing politics throughout the State.

The State Women's Republican organization held a successful convention in Democratic Lewiston, this week, and gave indications they intend to heed the advice of State Senator Gail Laughlin and take an increasingly active part in the 1940 campaign. Several candidates for the gubernatorial nomination already have flung their hats into the ring and the Governor, already, has declared his candidacy for the U. S. Senate seat held by the veteran Senator Hale, who is retiring voluntarily. It has been predicted that Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, an ex-Governor, will offer Barrows primary opposition while Congressional contests already are assured in the first district and predicted in the second and third, particularly if present incumbents seek other offices.

Some believe the Republican party, in 1940, will witness somewhat of a swing away from the so-called "Old Guard" domination. In support of this opinion the announced gubernatorial candidacy of Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta is cited, together with the report from the second Congressional district, that Representative John G. Marshall of Auburn may enter the fight, particularly in the event Congressman Smith chooses to have a fling at the governorship.

Then, still among the younger element is Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, former State Senator, who lost the nomination to Governor Barrows last year. There is no more ardent campaigner than Mr. Fernald, who already has opened his drive for the nomination in 1940. Friends of Mr. Fernald's believe that he can do well in a four or five cornered contest, such as looms extremely likely in the Republican primary, even if he does no more than hold his 1938 vote.

Further complicating the Republican situation is the Townsend issue and its substantial vote which GOP candidates won in 1938 but to a certain extent antagonized in the last Legislature by refusing to adopt a Townsend Memorial to Congress.

Night Fatalities Warn Motorists

Massachusetts' automobile fatality record for the second week of June equalled the record low of 6 deaths set the same week last year, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Pointing out that four of the six fatalities occurred at night, the Registrar again stressed the "absolute necessity for driving slower rather than faster after dark."

This week's fatality total is five fewer than the previous week's and the total number of fatalities to date this year—205—is three fewer than last year.

While Boston Pays For Alcoholics' Care, City Greets Dealers

With Mayor Tobin and city officials preparing to greet the National Liquor Package Stores' Association in Boston tomorrow, two physicians attached to the Boston City Hospital reported today that the care of alcoholics costs Boston "between $500,000 and $1,000,000 yearly."

Mayor Tobin, under whose jurisdiction comes the annual budget of the City Hospital, will welcome the liquor dealers convention with an official breakfast at the Hotel Statler.

The two physicians, reporting in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine that the condition of alcoholism in Massachusetts has become serious, are Dr. Merrill Moore and Dr. M. G. Gray. The liquor dealers, according to present plans, will be addressed by Govenor Saltonstall, Senator David I. Walsh, and Mayor Tobin.

Vermont Section Visited by Storm

NEWPORT, Vt. (AP)—Newport and surrounding towns cleaned up after an electric storm which twice swept this area, causing damage estimated at thousands of dollars.

Telephone and electric power service were disrupted for hours, trees were overturned, and the steeple was blown off the United Church at Derby. A chimney of the Congregational Church was blown to the ground. High winds blew in windows, and a total of 2.8 inches of rain fell.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Streets of Paris." Music by Jimmy McHugh, lyrics by Al Dubin. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson. Featuring Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Abbott and Costello. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30. (Last Boston performance, night of June 14.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis in "Dark Victory." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt, 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Boy Friend," with Jane Withers, 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"East Side of Heaven," featuring Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "The Family Next Door," with Hugh Herbert. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Sisters." Also "12 Crowded Hours, featuring Richard Dix. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Trans-Lux—
"Forbidden Music" with Jimmy Durante and Richard Tauber. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Newsreel Digest." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

University—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Captains Courageous," with Spencer Tracy. Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Duke of West Point," with Joan Fontaine. Also "Cafe Society," with Fred MacMurray.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Champs Elysees." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25. Also Walt Disney "Merbabies." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:15, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Confessions of a Nazi Spy." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Gorilla," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Juarez," starring Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Fenway: 2:25, 5:45, 9:20. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Sweepstake Winner," with Marie Wilson. Fenway: 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 4:25, 7:55.

Repertory—
"Out West with the Hardys," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with R. Hudson. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also "Girls on Probation," with J. Bryan.

South Station Theater—
Exclusive pictures of King and Queen. "The Story of Television." Fitzpatrick Color-tour on "Sydney, Australia." "Weather Wizards," Donald Duck cartoon, Lowell Thomas' "Good Neighbors," latest newsreel and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Hotel Imperial," with Isa Miranda and Ray Milland. 12:35, 4:25, 8:15. Also "Union Pacific," featuring Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck and Akim Tamiroff. 2, 5:50, 9:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
ENTIRE HOUSE TAKEN BY BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Women Guided Into Jobs After Test of Abilities

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"My office is called the department of community advice and assistance," said Mrs. Eva Whiting White, who is completing her tenth year as President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. White was telling of the many services rendered by this remarkable organization, which was founded in Boston in 1877, for the purpose of aiding women to become self supporting, and which now in one way or another helps about 60,000 people a year.

To Mrs. White fell the task of guiding the organization through what has probably been the 10 most trying years in its history. The Women's Exchange, the Handiwork Shop, the Food Shop, the Appointment Bureau, and the Vocational Training Department have supplied the needs of families and kept them from going on relief.

"An entirely different type of woman comes to us from that which usually applies to an employment or relief agency," Mrs. White continued. "Many who have come for advice or assistance in the past few pears have been women accustomed to luxuries, or at least comfortable, living. For instance, recently a woman came to me whose entire fortune had been gradually stolen from her by an unscrupulous administrator. We were able to give her the proper aid.

Making Cake

"Another woman who had been brought up in luxury found herself without funds and appealed to me for advice. 'What useful thing can you do?' I asked her; for we always encourage the development of the individual's talent as a means of self-support. She replied she was never brought up to do anything useful. All she knew how to do with her hands was to make a certain kind of cake. I told her to bake one. It was delicious, and I built up such a good trade for her cake that she soon got on her feet again and gave up baking. But demands for that special cake still come in, and the funny part of it is that nobody else, even professional cooks, can make that kind of cake half so good."

Similar incidents of awakening women to their resources and helping them dispose of their work could be told ad infinitum. One of the new departments Mrs. White has formed is the Emergency Employment Bureau, which finds profitable work for women who have to stay at home most of the time to care for their children but are available for a short time to work. Some rare services have been performed through this bureau. One of the most unusual was the furnishing of authentic Polish folk songs of the period of between 200 and 300 years ago to an author who was writing a book on folk songs and who appealed to the Union.

© Bachrach
Mrs. Eva Whiting White
President, Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

"That seemed a difficult order," Mrs. White observed. "But we found them, and they were authentic. The other day a request came for somebody to sing and play musical comedy selections to an invalid. A telegram from a Long Island estate requested a waitress for a tea for 600 guests. An expert waitress left by the next plane, was met by a police escort, served tea for three hours and returned to Boston. We have placed a kennel maid for a dozen Sealyham terriers, and a clerk and tender for a flock of pheasants. We have a number of dog walkers, shoppers, chauffeurs, companions for motherless girls, secretaries for visiting actresses, writers of invitations and what not that are called on to serve at a moment's notice. All our help is guaranteed to be expert. They must prove their abilities before we let them go out.

Vocational Training

"The highest standard of work in every line is maintained by the Union. Our needle work is the finest to be found in the United States. We know that, because judges at various fairs have so decided. The work in the handiwork shop is sold on consignment, the maker getting 75 per cent of the sales prices. We educate talented workers in designs and colors. Our food shops and restaurant support 800 families. We feed also 18,000 high school children, at cost, each day, and our kitchens are demonstration fields for our classes in vocational training and household arts.

"I hope to establish nine shops in the State that will handle our women's work, which will be individual, yet under a central committee here at headquarters. Already such shops have been started in Pittsfield, Petersham and Fitchburg. The State Federation of Women's Clubs is supporting this venture."

N. H. Estimates Woodmen's Jobs For 2,000 Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 12—"We can place at least 2,000 experienced woodsmen in jobs in Coos County and elsewhere in the State," announces Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service. "Men with woods experience are urged to contact their nearest State Employment office and obtain additional information regarding the openings.

"There is sufficient work to last until the first of the year. At the present time the work calls for the cutting, peeling and piling of hard and soft wood. The wages average $3.25 for hard wood and $3.00 for soft wood. When the peeling season ends, work will start on the rough wood."

The Employment Service points out that these openings are in a number of different locations and among a number of employers with various employment requirements.

Boston's Inventory Of City Equipment Believed U. S. First

Boston has become probably the first metropolitan city in the United States to develop an inventory system by which, at any moment, the City knows the quantity and value of its equipment and by which it is possible to transfer surplus equipment from one department to another.

This inventory system has been set up as a WPA project under the direction of Charles J Fox, City Auditor.

The inventory is to be kept in the Auditor's office. Arrangements for the transfer of equipment from one department to another will be made through this office. Mr. Fox expects that the City will make a more efficient use of departmental equipment than has existed previously.

Paul Revere Bell Peals in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Maine.—Few people in Dover-Foxcroft knew, until recently, that the bell in the tower of the Brown Woolen Mill is one of the few still in existence made by Paul Revere. Revere is almost as famous for his skill as a metal worker as for his historic ride "on the nineteenth of April, in Seventy-Five."

The interesting history of this bell recently was called to the attention of Maine people by Dr. Orman Brown Humphrey of Bangor, Maine, who says his grandfather, the late Stephen P. Brown, was responsible for having this bell located here. It hung at one time in the belfry of Governor Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. During the course of repairs or alterations, the bell was taken down and Mr. Brown secured it and brought it to Dover, installing it in the mill he was building.

This mill is now the property of the American Woolen Company but still goes by the name of the Brown Mill. The mellow tone of the bell has summoned hundreds of local men and women to work during the several generations it has hung there.

Christian Science Hour In Canadian Radio Series

Robert A. Duncan, a former First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montreal, Quebec, will conduct the Christian Science program in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Devotional Period series on Sunday, June 18, at 1:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Network.

This program, which is to originate fro mStation CBM, Montreal, is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the Province of Quebec with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Duncan will speak on the subject, "Effectual Prayer."

Appropriate music will be included in the program.

Mrs. Ella Fraser Elected Aide Of Order of the Eastern Star

Plaudits and felicitations of prominent officers of the Order of the Eastern Star, representing both the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts and scores of individual chapters, particularly those located in the Merrimack Valley, will be tendered tonight to Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, of Chelmsford, newly elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter.

Puritan Chapter, No. 54, O. E. S., of Lowell, Mass., of which Mrs. Fraser is a Past Worthy Matron, is giving the reception tonight; and Harry G. Pollard, outstanding Mason and President of the Lowell Masonic Building Association, offered the use of the beautiful Lowell Masonic Temple for the ceremony, in behalf of the Building Association.

Mrs. Fraser selected Mrs. Eleanor S. Perkins, also of Puritan Chapter, as her Deputy Grand Marshal, when Mrs. Fraser takes office as Worthy Grand Matron, and the reception tonight is for both women.

Unanimous endorsement of the candidacy of Mrs. Fraser for office of Associate Grand Conductress, was given by Puritan Chapter at its 42nd anniversary meeting. When the Grand Chapter met at Springfield, Mass., in May, the election of Mrs. Fraser placed her in position to advance to the highest office of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts—Worthy Grand Matron.

Miss Gladys M. Bixby, Worthy Matron, and A. Victor Secord, Worthy Patron, will preside at the ceremony tonight, following dinner. Music will be provided by the Masonic orchestra.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser
New Associate Grand Conductress for Massachusetts.

Harvard-Yenching Fellowship Awards

Award of eight graduate fellowships of the Harvard-Yenching Institute for study at Harvard in the next academic year has just been announced by the University. The fellowships totaled over $10,000.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute contributes annually to the support of several institutions in China and allots to Harvard sums for the development of teaching and research in the language, literature, history, and art of the Far East.

Established in 1928, the Institute, in collaboration with Harvard and with Yenching University in China administers a fund established under the will of Charles M. Hall, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The purpose of the Institute is "to carry on, for properly prepared Chinese and Occidental scholars, research and educational work of the type appropriate to a graduate school of arts and sciences."

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, June 13

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," conducted by Louise Ryerson.

N. H. Legislature Passes the Wrong Tobacco Tax Bill

CONCORD, N. H., June 12 (AP)—Faced with the knowledge that the Legislature had enacted the wrong tobacco tax bill into law, New Hampshire officials studied possible means today of correcting the situation.

Mayland Morse, legislative counsel for Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who signed the measure without noting the error, expressed confidence the Legislature itself would act swiftly to remedy the mistake.

William J. Neal, Master of the New Hampshire Grange, checking into a minor point in the law, detected the fact that the act, which levies a 15 per cent tax on tobacco products sold in the State, was not the one which included a section directing that the revenue —estimated at about $1,000,000 a year—be used to reduce real estate taxes by abolishing the annual $1,200,000 State levy.

Knowledge of the error came less than 48 hours after Governor Murphy signed the bill with an expression of pleasure that he had been able to carry out a campaign pledge to cut real estate taxes. He championed the measure through a stiff fight in both Chambers and legislators were at a loss to explain how the wrong bill passed.

WPA Workers Laid Off

Eight hundred additional WPA workers will be laid off this week at the Charlestown Navy Yard due to shortage of funds, it was reported at the Federal Building today. These men, together with 200 others given a temporary layoff last week, will resume work July 1, the date when sufficient funds will be appropriated.

Merrimack Art Shown At Concord

By Dorothy Adlow

The Concord Art Association of Concord, Mass., has put on display the work of artists of the Merrimack Valley. The exhibition consists of oils, water colors, prints, and a few pieces of sculpture.

Any such collection which is contingent upon geographic choice is in its nature diverse, a miscellany of professional and amateurish works. There is a certain cordiality at the basis of choice which precludes critical selection. Consequently it would be unfair to apply to it more strict canons of criticism. The display should be acknowledged in the hospitable spirit in which it is offered.

But the Merrimack Valley happens to be the home of a number of gifted artists, who have been seen from time to time in professional exhibitions, and consequently visitors at Concord can expect to see items of more commanding character. Nature is the chief source of inspiration. However, it is not the immediate vicinity which is most commonly portrayed, but rather scenic views of Rocky Mountains, or better still, the Atlantic seacoast, Even more remote is "Davos Platz" by Abbott Cheever, in which we see sleighs being driven and skis in use on the public thoroughfare. A picture by Harry Powers entitled "The Hermit" would be suitable as an illustration for "Heidi."

Nevertheless, there are many scenes of New England, painted in a number of ways from the lyrical detachment of William J. Kaula, to the simplified portrayal by Kent Wetherill of "Concord in Winter," to the impressionistic view of "House on Phillips Street" by Clare Hayes, to a very Parisian scene, "Picnic" by Danton Sawyer, painted in a fleecy, Renoirish manner.

Somehow the French treatment of nature in a spontaneous, aromatic, sparkling style seems peculiarly suited to some of the New England subjects. A very delightful contribution comes from Alicia Atkinson, "River at Haverhill." There are a few contributors who depart from the conventional, or naturalistic, and indulge in some oddity, but generally the departure is so mild in its abstraction or eccentricity in comparison with what is offered in this genre elsewhere that there is no shock. Other contributors who attract attention are Kathleen O'Donoghue in "The Old Quilt," Omer F. Lassonde in "Color Study," Rosmond de Kalb in "Regatta," Bessie Creighton in "Hooked Rug."

Among the water colors, "Prospect Hill," by Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., is the freest and freshest in execution. There are two etchings by Arthur Heintzleman and two by Samuel Chamberlain. Some miniatures by Kent Wetherill are also pleasing. Sculptures including a well-wrought figure are contributed by Persis Lowell. This is the most outstanding exhibition of the Merrimack Valley artists that has been shown up to date.

Virginia Weidler Playing In Two Films at Same Time

Hollywood Notes

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Virginia Weidler, Hollywood's smallest actress—if you exclude the babies—is beginning to be recognized as one of the most versatile players the town has produced. Miss Weidler is at present playing in a new Universal picture, "The Underpup," and is simultaneously filling a large rôle opposite Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, and Rosalind Russell over at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in "The Women."

Miss Weidler is said to have made such a scene stealer as John Barrymore uneasy when she was placed in a picture with him. She has played with Barrymore in several pictures, and in the last, "The Great Man Votes," there was some question as to who should finally be listed as the star of the picture. In "The Hardys Out West," she went up against another scene-stealing Hollywood player, Mickey Rooney, and even Mickey acknowledges that she did not come off second best.

This proclivity for stealing scenes began when Virginia was very young. The youngest of a family of six children of German parentage, Virginia began her screen and stage career at the age of two, when she played with John Barrymore in "Moby Dick." At six, she was playing a rôle with Constance Bennett in "After Tonight"—having been chosen for the part because she could speak French, English, and German fluently. Francis Lederer chose her for the part of his little girl in the stage presentation of "Autumn Crocus," and after that she went into another Barrymore picture, "Long Lost Father," and into "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Other pictures have followed in rapid succession.

Virginia's outstanding characteristic is a will of her own. Now 12, she first set her foot down at two, when she refused to take off her dress in front of the camera in the "Moby Dick" sequences in which she was used. A few years later Paramount executives called her in, looked solemn, and told her that they thought it would be advisable to change her name, that Weidler could be pronounced any one of seven different ways, and that, it wasn't a very glamorous name. Virginia refused to make the change contending that it had served her well for 10 or 11 years, and that she thought people would in time grow accustomed to it!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer executives were hardly more successful when they asked her to say that she was nine, not eleven, after her first success at that studio. Virginia listened and went out with a puzzled expression on her elfin face. Ten minutes later when, to test her, they asked her her age, she laughingly replied that she was eleven, but that she was supposed to say she was nine!

In "The Underpup," Virginia will be playing with the newest of the Joe Pasternak finds, a singer of eleven years named Gloria Jean Schoonover, who looks a little like Deanna Durbin, and who sings a good deal better than the average child of her age.

* * *

Three in 'Million'

Cast together in the Universal picture "I Stole A Million," are George Raft, Claire Trevor, and Dick Foran. Miss Trevor was held for some years in the Wurtzel "B" unit at 20th Century Fox, but revealed considerable ability in the United Artists picture, "Stagecoach."

Raft came into the motion picture studios under a handicap, when he was launched as Rudolph Valentino's successor at Paramount, largely because he had very dark hair which he slicked back in the Valentino manner. A former professional pugilist, ball player, and hoofer, Raft is proudest of having taught the Duke of Windsor to dance. In "Scarface" and "Spawn of the North," he showed abilities which exceed somewhat the pictures which have been given him. Warner Brothers propose to develop him along lines differing from those the Paramount people pursued.

Dick Foran, who came to Hollywood from Princeton as Nick Foran, has played in 57 pictures all told. Only 11 of them have been Westerns; but he has been definitely typed—by Warners in this instance—as a Western actor. Yet in "Petrified Forest," and other pictures, he indicated that he was far from being limited to Western roles.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Exhibition by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Gallery open 11:30 a. m. until closing. Through June 30.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "Periodicals Our Ancestors Read," based upon the Library's collection of American periodicals published from 1800-1850. Through July 2.

Boykin's School of Arts and Crafts, Inc., 16 Harwich Street—African Art Exhibit at the Village Gallery. Through June.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Paintings of Old Gloucester and still life by Vladimir Pavlosky. Lanscapes by Victor Charreton.

Federal Art Gallery—General exhibition of paintings. Through June 24.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings and prints by Jan Gelb. Through June.

Goodman-Walker, Inc., 607 Boylston street—Old Master Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — Prints by Samuel Chamberlin.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Horticultural Hall—Third Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Art in New England, by the Artists' Union. Through June 18.

Institute of Moderate Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 4.

Old Corner Bookstore, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by Ludwig Mesler.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of important paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibits International dolls. Articles from the Philippines and Natural History Exhibitions.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Exhibition of Prints in Paris.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge - Summer exhibitions: New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

Twentieth Century Association — Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Symphony Hall — Exhibition by members of The Boston Art Club. Through June 17.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday; Sunday, 1 to 5. Recent accessions. Exhibition of Prints in Pairs. Paintings, drawings and prints from Private Collections in New England.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, and Sundays, 1-4. Music 2 p. m. Sundays, 2:45 p. m. weekdays. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted.

Trade School's Class Finds Jobs Waiting

The Quincy Trade School revealed today that 40 per cent of its graduating class are already employed and 33 per cent have been placed and will assume duties following graduation.

The percentage is higher than any other public school in the city teaching fine arts, business or commercial courses. Members of the school committee said they would consider a program to enlarge the facilities of the Trade school, encouraging students to take up trades in an effort to relieve uncertainty of jobs in "white collar" positions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Vicente Gomez, guitar;	Glen Miller's Orch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	songs; orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30	R. Carhart, songs..	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ernestine Perry, talk ...	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Buck Rogers": sketch.	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Insurance talk .....
7:15	"Lum and Abner".	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Talk; music	News Service .....
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	Francis E. Kelley	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
7:45	riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"..	dramatic sketch	"Princess of Song".....
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Sport program	"150 Years of Democ-
8:15	music; comedy ...	true tall tales.....	Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	Sport program	racy"; speakers .....
8:30	Tom Howrad and	Paul Martin's Orch....	Margaret Speaks, so-	Tiny Hill's Orchestra...	"Around the Town".....
8:45	George Sheldon	Paul Martin's Orch....	prano; symphony orch	Tiny Hill's Orch.	"Around the Town".....
9:00	Theater: Lewis	"Time and Tempo"	"Al Roth Presents": so-	Henry Cincone's Orch...	"Classical Album" ....
9:15	Stone, Fay Bain-	"Time and Tempo"	loists; orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album" ....
9:30	ter, J. Cooper in	National Forum: Sen.	"Al Roth Presents": so-	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Classical Album" ....
9:45	"White Banners".	Lucas, Illinois	loists; orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album" ....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False".....	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Foreign news comment	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False".....	soloist; quartet	Baseball drama	Bert Hirsch's Orch....
10:30	Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service .....
10:45	shop: drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir....	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:00	Weather; news	News; scores; weather..	News Service	tra; soloists	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orch....	Don Meredith's Orch..
11:30	Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	"Swing Strings" .....
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review..	Orgen recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	New Service	.....
7:45	WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00	Forecast; music ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; musicale	"Variations"; music ...	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15	"Rhythm, Romance"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs..	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children.	Ed. MacHugh, hymns ..	Household talk	"Early Edition": music	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; drama..	"Early Edition"; music.	Scandinavian music ...
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"...	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music ....
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	"Originalities"; music.	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss interview ..	"Gospel songs" .....
11:15	Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones".	"Mind Your Manners"...
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics ..	Jean Collins, songs....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Manhatters; orchestra ..	News Service .....
12:00	Network speaker ..	News; Noonday Review:	"The Carters"; drama .	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James" ..	music; stocks	"The O'Neill's; sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs .	"Italian Melodies" ...	Sports; forecasts .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Jula".....	"Italian Melodies" ...	Vocal soloist .....
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Farm and Home Hour ..	News Service	Women's Club news...	"The Monitor News"..
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Your Farm Reporter".	"Melody Sweethearts" .	North Shore Merchants.	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life" ..	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Program	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band.....	Household talk	Garden Club	"Classical Album" ....
2:00	Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orch.	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album" ....
2:15	Serial sketch	V. Gomez, guitar	"Grim's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album" ....
2:30	"Your Family" ..	Little Variety Show....	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" ....
2:45	"Girl Marries" ..	Little Variety Show....	Hymn recital	Sport reports	News Service .....
3:00	News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Voice and organ	Sports reports .....
3:15	Concert orchestra .	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Three Quarter Time".	Sports reports .....
3:30	"Story of the	U. S. Army Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Government reports ...	Sports reports .....
3:45	Song"; recital ..	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	Leo Freudberg's Orch..	Sports reports .....
4:00	"Mood Patterns" ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	"Hits and Encores"...	Sports reports .....
4:15	"Merry Minstrels" ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music".....	Sports reports .....
4:30	C. Hector's Orches-	Club Matinee: variety...	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	Sports reports .....
4:45	tra; soloist	Club Matinne; news	"Midstream"; sketch ...	"Hitmakers"; orch.	Sports reports .....
5:00	Boston Hour	Maurice Spitalny and his	"Rhythmaires"; orch. ..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"....
5:15	Boston Hour	orchestra	Irene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports	Children's program ....
5:30	Piano soloist	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty".....	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45	Street interviews ..	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk..	Fred Hoey; talk.....	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30	Sport comment ...	Milt Herth Trio	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Sport reports .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy....	"Easy Aces"; sketch ...	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Studio speaker .....
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch..	"Vocal Varieties"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"...	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show.....	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"...	Military Digest .....
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Sport program	Madison Singers .....
8:15	ward G. Robinson	drama; interviews ..	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"Coral Islanders" ....
8:30	Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	Benno Rubinoff, violin-	"Sweet Music" .....
8:45	company; music ..	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	ist; concert orchestra.	WMEX Camera Club....
9:00	"We the People"...	Robert Benchley; Arlte	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour .....
9:00	"We the People"...	Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Benny Goodman's	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Orchestra; guest	Dramatic program	Molly"; comedy	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope and company;	"Busman's Holiday"; ...	"Dance Parade" .....
10:15	trio; sketch	network interviews ..	S. Ennis's Orchestra ..	with Carl Van Doren...	Al Sach's Orchestra ...
10:30	"New Voices"	NBC dance music.....	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Ted Fiorito's Orch.....	News Service .....
10:45	"Viewpoints"	NBC dance music.....	House"; drama; music	Ted Fiorito's Orch.....	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather..	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch...	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch...	California Ramblers ..
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Griff William's Orch....	E. Breeskin's Orch. ....
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Griff William's Orch....	News Service .....

The Monitor Views Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 13

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 13

1:15 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, auspices Committee on Publication.

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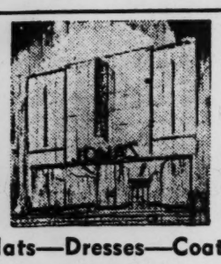
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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THIS THEATRE AIR CONDITIONED
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Raymond Massey in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:25. Orch. $2.50; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

THIS THEATRE AIR-CONDITIONED
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Cir. 6-9390
Evs. at 9—$1.10-3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10-2.75

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30, 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents Philip Barry's
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Thea., West 44 St. AIR-COOLED
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BOSTON

STATE (LOEWS) ORPHEUM
2 — BIG FEATURES — 2
"CALLING DR. KILDARE"
with
LIONEL BARRYMOR

New England Savants Plan Further 'Digs' in Near East

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12 (AP)—Modern science prepared today to wrest from the dust of centuries the secrets of a forgotten people who lived, fought and worshiped their strange fods in the ancient Asia Minor metropolis of Van 2,500 years ago.

Investigators from Brown University and Harvard, armed with preliminary evidence gleaned in excavations at the Biblical site last summer, marshalled elaborate equipment to seek more clues this summer on how the people lived and defended themselves against invasion.

The expedition to the wind-swept plain in northeastern Turkey about 350 miles northeast of Ankara, which is believed to mark the site of the buried city, will be led by Prof. Robert P. Casey of Brown and Professor and Mrs. Kirsopp Lake of the Harvard Group.

Working from the meagre remains of a fortress believed to have crumbled when the kingdom of the Vanni was destroyed by the Medes about 600 B. C., the scientists will attempt to reconstruct the cultural and work-a-day life of the people.

A search will be made for traces of Cannic houses in the vicinity of the fort, and for further samples of pottery, utensils and weapons which already have indicated the Vanni had reached a high stage of cultural development during the third millennium before Christ.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12 (AP)—The site of wise King Solomon's great factory town of Ezion-Geber on the Red Sea—"the Pittsburgh of Palestine"—has been uncovered in excavations just completed by Nelson Glueck, director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, Yale University announced yesterday.

Many buildings in the vast smelting center, which was believed to have been constructed all at one time from a pre-conceived and carefully worked out plan, were air-conditioned for heat and contained an elaborate system of flues and air channels that permitted utilization of strong north winds as natural blasts.

Solomon is believed to have constructed Ezion-Geber in the tenth century before Christ with the aid of thousands of laborers who probably were for the most part slaves. The place was fortified with a huge wall which at the top measured from seven and one-half to nine feet through and at the base set two to three feet beneath the ground, up to 12 feet through.

"There was, so far as we know, only one man who possessed the strength and wisdom capable of initiating and carrying out the construction of a highly complex and specialized site, such as the factory town of Ezion-Geber in its first and greatest period," said the report of Director Glueck. "He was King Solomon."

"The wise ruler of Israel was a copper king, shipping magnate, a merchant prince, a great builder," Mr. Glueck said in his statement released through Prof. Millar Boroughs of Yale, president of the American School of Oriental Research.

He explained that the smelters and refineries of Ezion-Geber, located a comparatively long distance from Jerusalem, provided King Solomon with finished ore products which he exchanged for spices, ivory, gold and precious woods from Arabia, Africa and India.

In constructing the town, Solomon used thousands of sun-dried bricks which in themselves were of such quality that some 3,000 years later some of the walls still stand almost to their original height while walls in the modern villages nearby crumble or pull apart at the corners within a few years after they are built.

French House At Smith College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — For the first time since 1912 a French House will be operated next year for students at Smith College interested in speaking French in their college house of residence and dining room. The college house at 79 Elm Street, accommodating 12 students, will open next fall as a French house, taking its place with two other college houses for students interested in extra-curricular practice in the speaking of a foreign language.

Students of the new French House will take their meals at special tables in the dining room at 91 Elm Street, a regular college house headed by Mrs. Shelia B. Swenson. Mlle. Marie-Andree Sadrain of Saulzais-le-Potier, France, present graduate student at Smith College, who will next year join the Department of French as instructor, will have charge of the House at 79 Elm.

The first French House in Northampton available to Smith College students was started in 1905 at 75 West Street by Mlle. Berthe Vincent, member of the Smith College department of French from 1900 to 1912. It was later transferred to 30 Belmont Avenue, now the Smith College Graduate House, which was then owned and operated by Mlle. Vincent. With Mlle. Vincent's retirement from the Smith College faculty in 1912, the French House was discontinued.

Summer Courses For Adults Ready

An experiment with summer evening courses for men and women of Greater Boston by the Boston Adult Center of Education will begin on Wednesday, June 14, and continue through July, it was announced today by Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director.

For the first time the Boston Center, which in the winter has 3,000 students at its informal courses, will continue through the summer, offering instruction in photography, sketching, writing, vocabulary, public speaking, English, foreign languages, and current events. Courses meet once a week at the Center, 79 Mount Vernon, under the direction of local school and university teachers.

Martin Gets Rutgers Post

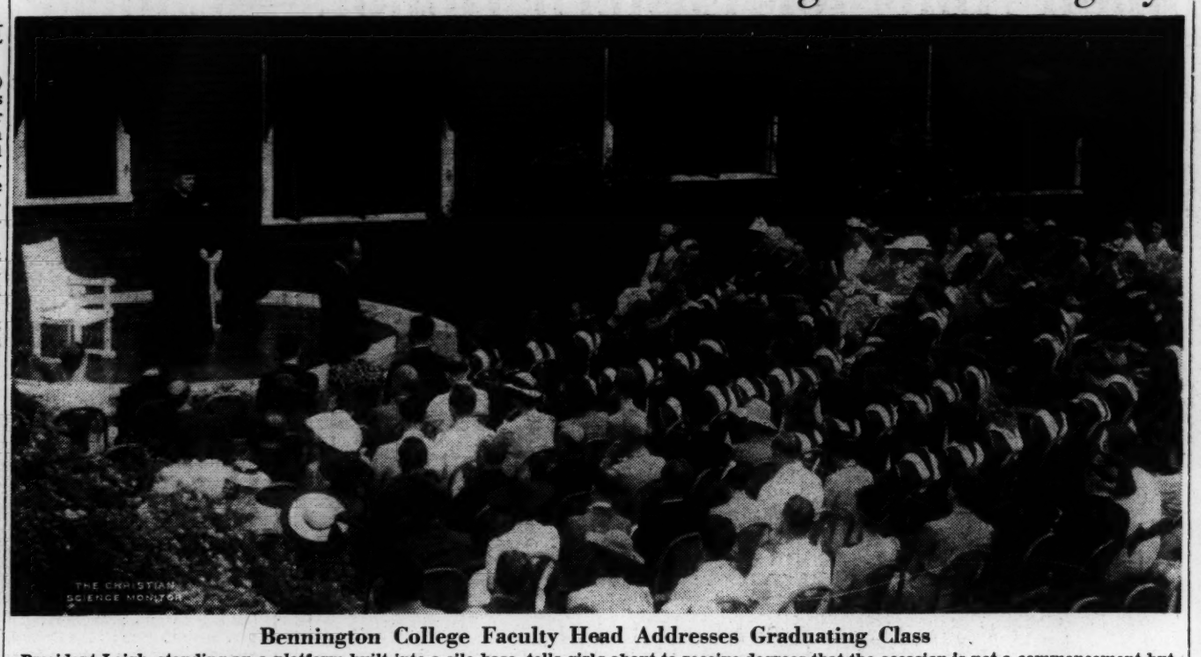
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Dr. William H. Martin, plant pathologist, has been appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University and Director of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station.

A native of Carlisle, Pa., Dr. Martin was graduated from the University of Maine in 1915.

Imperial Valley: 114 F.

EL CENTRO, Calif. (AP) — The temperature reached a new high of 114 degrees for this year in Imperial Valley June 10. No prostrations from heat were reported. The day's minimum was 64.

Not for Fame Nor Fortune but for Progress and Integrity



Bennington College Faculty Head Addresses Graduating Class

President Leigh, standing on a platform built into a silo base, tells girls about to receive degrees that the occasion is not a commencement but a continuation. Bennington College, with its informal classes and unostentatious buildings, carries on a tradition of uniqueness among New England's interesting educational developments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., June 12—Around a silo base in the courtyard of Bennington College's old three-sided New England barn, 59 seniors were graduated over the week end in Bennington's brief but interesting ceremony. It was the fourth annual commencement.

Expressing what perhaps is the kernel of the college's educational idea, President Robert D. Leigh told the graduating class and the parents and friends gathered behind them in the courtyard that "it is false emphasis to dramatize this step . . . this occasion is certainly not a commencement, nor in any real sense is it a culmination.

"Students have already been living in the great world and will continue to do so. For the students about to leave us the scene will change, but learning of some sort will continue. If there has been anything stored up for the future, it is not primarily the precarious capital of remembered facts, but more fundamentally, skill in learning and doing and a continuous desire to learn.

"Our expectations for you run in terms of values agreed upon here—honest and faithful devotion to work, ability to change in the face of changed facts intelligently, above all, integrity—and not in terms of 'success' in terms of notoriety or public acclaim."

N. E. Universities Honor Notables At Commencement

Prominent figures in religion, industry, politics and diplomacy were among those given honorary degrees at Commencement exercises in New England colleges and universities today.

Recipients included:

Boston University

Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, New York State Commissioner of Education, Doctor of Laws.

Van Wyck Brooks, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Flowering of New England," Doctor of Literature.

René Doynell Comte de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Laws.

Justice James J. Ronan, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Doctor of Laws.

Justice Olin M. Jeffords, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. William Otis Faxon, of Stoughton, Mass., a physician, Doctor of Science.

Dr. J. Emmons Briggs, of Boston, a physician, trustee of Boston University, Doctor of Science.

Mabel Wheeler Daniels, of Boston, composer, Doctor of Music.

Chandrama Constance Premnath Dass, President-elect of Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, India, first Indian woman to be selected as president of a Christian college, Doctor of Pedagogy.

University of Maine

Dr. James P. Baxter, 3rd, President of Williams College, Doctor of Laws.

Gladys Hasty Carroll, novelist, Doctor of Letters.

Paul Taylor White, composer, conductor and teacher, Doctor of Music.

Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Doctor of Science.

Lucien P. Libby, Portland High School teacher, Master of Arts.

Erlon L. Newdick, Head of the State Agriculture Department's Plant Industry Division, Master of Science.

Raymond Folger, President of Montgomery Ward & Co., Doctor of Laws.

Middlebury College

Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., Doctor of Laws.

Mary Billings French, National President of the Young Women's Christian Association, Master of Arts.

James Madison Barker, Vice-President and Director of Sears Roebuck & Co., Doctor of Science.

University of Vermont

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. Ze Barney T. Phillips, Chaplain of the United States Senate, Doctor of Divinity.

Norwich University

Gen. Malin Craig, United States Army, Chief of Staff, Doctor of Laws.

Smith College

Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind" and a member of the Class of 1922, Master of Arts.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, newspaper correspondent, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Adelaide Brownn, of San Francisco, physician, Doctor of Science.

Elisabeth Muser Neilson, wife of Dr. William Allan Neilson, retiring President of Smith College, Doctor of Humane Letters.

New American Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Praising the WPA citizenship course as an effective instrument for the promotion of patriotism, Federal Judge George A. Welsh recently told 100 citizenship class graduates in Philadelphia that attacks on religion and Democracy abroad had resulted in a rebirth of those ideals in this country.

Class of 1939 Holds Stage At Commencements in N. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey.

At the Smith College commencement today, in Northampton, Mass., Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of the College, conferred a total of 497 degress. He also delivered the commencement address in John M. Greene Hall. The program was heard through a public address system in Sage Hall by alumnae.

Mount Holyoke Exercises

The Mount Holyoke College graduating class of 245 young women, with 18 graduate students receiving masters' degrees, were addressed in South Hadley, Mass., by Dr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Sterling Professor of English at Yale University, today.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, delivered the commencement address at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., this morning. Fifty-seven men and 68 women received bachelors' degrees, and master's degrees were conferred upon 21 graduate students.

Daniel Willard, railroad executive who "rose from the ranks" in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was one recipient of an honorary degree at the University of Vermont's 135th commencement exercises.

Harvard Reunion

One of the most unusual features of the Harvard Class of 1914, which returns this month for its 25th anniversary reunion during Harvard Commencement Week, is that it has provided from its membership the present Governor of Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, and President of the university, Dr. James B. Conant.

So far as is known, the Class of 1877 is the only other Harvard group able to claim that distinction. A former Governor of another New England state is William Tudor Gardiner, also a member of the 1914 alumni. Mr. Gardiner was chief executive of the Pine Tree State from 1929 to 1932. Richard M. Russell, who has been Mayor of Cambridge and a Representative in Congress, is still another member prominent in public life in this vicinity.

The 25th anniversary report of the class has just been issued by Governor Saltonstall, who is also class secretary. The report contains 800 pages of printed matter and photographs setting forth the lives of the 616 men who at one time or another have been identified with the class.

Landon Speaks at B. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia, that are superior to the authority of the dictators.

"If this basic problem of property rights were simply one of economics, it would be possible to give it frank, unemotional consideration. But it is not. It involves all human relationships, as well as economic interests. Therefore, we consider it emotionally and irrationally, and put the black curse on all diverse opinions. The first impulse is to fight when anything of our own is threatened. The hair starts rising on the back of our necks at the very idea that any mere 'user' has anything to say about our property. As a result, we do not have an orderly approach to the major and minor questions involved. Instead, in the last few years we have had an abrupt change of pace, that has led to confusion, bewilderment, and foot-sore men vainly searching for jobs. It affects everyone, from the grassroots to the city pavements.

Uncertainty Cited

"The resulting uncertainty is causing men who have anything to invest. to hesitate in their plans for today or tomorrow. The reason for this uncertainty may be expressed in a thousand ways, but they all wind up in the one question, property rights.

"The guarantees of individual property rights which were satisfactory to the nineteenth century are considered inadequate to the demands of large numbers of folks in the twentieth century. In short, we have thrown wide open a door that had been too grudgingly held slightly ajar. And if the door was flung off its hinges, the blame must be shared by those who tried to keep it shut.

"No group is making a greater mistake than those who think life is made to begin in '40 by restoring old traditions. They make a mistake by talking liberty and freedom in the abstract, to men and women inadequately provided with favorable conditions. That's just as foolish as refusal by the other side to consider the forces which make business operate. That is as indefensible as the defense of criminal recklessness in national finance; and just as wicked as our national policy of political bribery, making the poor man trade his vote for a dole."

Admitting that the middle-of-the-road position "cannot be dramatized," Mr. Landon nevertheless insisted that "we are not going to find peace and prosperity . . . until a large enough group in the middle of the road says to the extremists on either side: 'A plague o' both your houses.'"

"The highest and soundest policy for a nation is to so fit its national efforts to the needs of its own people that they make for tranquillity and prosperity at home, and thus contribute to peace in the world," said Mr. Landon. "The hearts of the country are longing for peace and jobs, above everything else."

The former Kansas Governor is Chairman of the Century of Service Committee of the Boston University School of Theology. Besides his address today, he will speak tomorrow before the luncheon of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Bradford.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Landon told reporters that he was apprehensive of a reactionary wave's sweeping across the country at this time.

Awarding Degrees

At the close of Mr. Landon's address this morning, the 1,313 graduates marched up to the platform for their degrees as the Boston University Orchestra played marches fram a bower of cedars, above. Degree awarding, when you have 1,313 men and women graduating, must be a matter of neatness and dispatch.

Boston University has worked out a technique of which Mr. Ford would, one imagines, heartily approve. Degrees are awarded on each side of the raised platform as two long lines of black-gowned undergraduates march at a good clip, mount the stairs, snake around and down another flight of stairs—clasping a red booklet, or the traditional white scroll. There is occasional faltering as a name is mixed up but the ample drawer-boxes on either side of the platform empty with surprising rapidity.

Order of Degrees

The degrees were awarded in the following order: College of Liberal Arts, College of Business Administration, College of Practical Arts and Letters, College of Music, Sargent School of Physical Education, School of Education, School of Religious and Social Work, School of Theology, School of Law, School of Medicine, Graduate Cchool, and finally honorary degrees.

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. William R. Leslie, singing of B. U. songs, and playing of the Recessional by the orchestra, which was under the baton of Robert D. King, '36.

Portsmouth Ousts 'Coffee-Grinder' Telephone Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., June 12—This home town of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has gone modern.

After 35 years of turning the handcrank to signal the operator, telephone subscribers here today lifted receivers off the hook and obtained service just like "those city folks."

The old "coffee-grinder" type has been outlawed and new hand sets have been placed in 364 homes and offices.

The Portsmouth exchange which started out with 35 subscribers in 1904 now has an up-to-date switchboard.

Little Compton and Block Island still have the "coffee grinders."

Long-Distance Payment

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Time and distance have no effect on Bertil Mattsen's regard for law.

He got an overtime parking May 2. Six weeks later police received his $1 fine—from Roneby, Sweden, where he was vacationing.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the benefit of all the harassed women who endeavor to cook the baby's oatmeal, Junior's scrambled eggs, daddy's bacon, and the family's toast at the same time (and still put in an appearance at the breakfast table looking as calm as Hedy LaMarr!) we have always contended that there should be some kind of an alarm system. We mean one that'll tell you when things are done; or about to be.

So far, however, the eggs are done when they're done . . . and not a minute before. And if you aren't Johnny-on-the-spot at the moment, then they're overdone. But we must say that we've found a toaster that's all equipped with a bell which sounds off for your benefit when the toast has been toasted just as you like it. Electric, of course, and a Universal. A nice looking affair of chromium with black trim . . . and although you'll probably immediately put it on your "must have" list just because of the bell, just wait till we inform you that that's not its only trick. Perhaps even more interesting is the fact that just because the toast is done it doesn't start right in on the business of cooling off so that by the time the dropped eggs and the rest of the breakfast are ready, the toast is cold and dank looking! No indeed . . . after the bell rings, something inside takes place (don't ask us what, we're not mechanically inclined, and just as long as it does it we're pleased; regardless of how!) and the heat automatically turns itself on to a new low, and keeps the toast warm for you. Which of course means that it's a grand item for table use, and you can anticipate the demands of your family, and have fresh toast always ready! An electrical item for your bride's gift, or the girl college graduate who is going to attack the business world right after school, and share an apartment with a couple of girls. At your favorite department or hardware store. A Universal (or did we tell you?) and they call it the "Bell Toaster."

Speedy Method of Wave-Setting

If you're one of those people who figure that life is just too-too short to spend it under a dryer while waiting for a wave setting lotion to decide to dry out . . . then perhaps you'd like to hear about Rose Laird's new Quix-Set. Because it's a lotion that's quicker than quick, faster than fast . . . and so on. That is, it's supposed to dry things in general much quicker than usual. Incidentally, at the same time it leaves your hair with a bit of a gleam, and a well-behaved pliancy that is only improved by brushing. And no after dust or powdery effect. And incidentlly it's also an item you might place in young Horace's bathroom cabinet . . . for if he'll but try using it a few times, he'll find his wandering hair stays in place much better. Which may not be of any particular interest to him, we'll admit . . . but certainly will be to the rest of his family! Fifty cents at Filene's. Oh yes, we forgot to tell you, you can of course use it if you're doing your hair up on curlers, too. Or take it along to your own hairdresser if she doesn't use it already.

"Doeskin" Glove Made of Fabric

Rather sporty . . . are those new gloves we saw at C. Crawford Hollidge's. The ones that look for all the world like doeskin even right close to . . . but which are really a very fine double-woven fabric; if you start to analyze them. Lots of contrasting stitching; but the really interesting part of them is the squared-off effect the fingers have. Very bluntish; if you ask us. And they come in such combinations as navy with white stitching and white with black, and so forth. For an even $2.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

When in doubt

Wondering how your folks are? Or why you haven't heard from some good friend lately? Don't let distance stand between you. It's easy to keep in touch by telephone and it's good to know how everybody is.

50 cents can take you 150 miles* any night or any Sunday. Other rates are reasonable, too. Let the long-distance operator quote you the cost of a call between any two points.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES★ BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Concord, N. H.	.50	.25
Westerly, R. I.	.60	.30
Bellows Falls, Vt.	.70	.35
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30

★3-minute station-to-station rates

A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

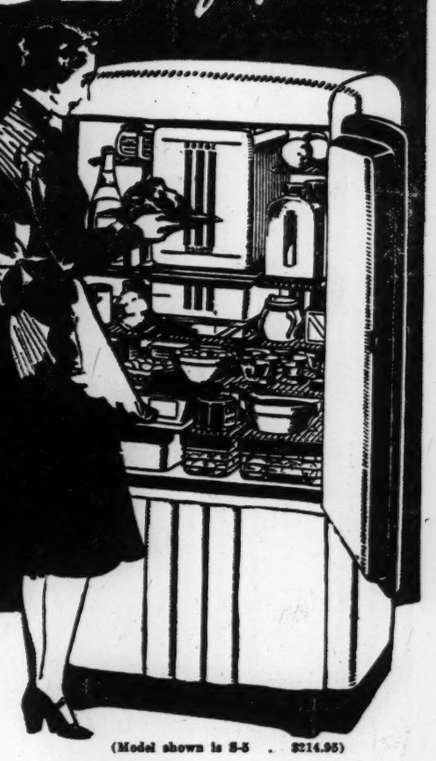
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

WHICH SCHOOL?

The Answer May Be Here

To parents in search of the right school for son or daughter, the advertisements on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor offer helpful information. For here are represented schools from coast to coast—some in metropolitan areas—others in country locations, that meet a wide range of educational needs. In addition to vocational and professional schools there are junior and elementary schools as well as college preparatory schools. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

1939 NORGE MARATHON Refrigerator



LIVE BETTER ON LESS!

NO DOWN PAYMENT ★ LIBERAL TERMS

(Model shown is 8-5 . $214.95)

● See the amazing Handefroster . . . takes all fuss and nuisance out of defrosting . . . new, simpler, much more convenient.

● See the Norge Rollator . . . outstanding refrigeration mechanism of all time! A duplicate of the famous Rollator Compressor which ran the equivalent of 43 years without appreciable wear!

● See the new Ice-O-Bar that flips out one cube or a dozen like magic . . . the Glacier-Sealed Ice Compartment . . . Mobile Shelves . . . Lazilatch Doors . . . and the many other features which make the Norge Marathon today's outstanding refrigeration buy! 30-R-6-9

TUNE IN! The FOOD MAGICIAN brings you interesting facts on Refrigeration . . . Tuesdays to Fridays . . . 9 to 9:15 A. M. Station WEEI

SEE THE NORGE "THIRTY-NINER"

6 cu. ft. model . . . $149.95

THE EDISON SHOPS AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

Massachusetts Champion Aims for Eastern Honors—College Baseball Title Near

Mrs. Beard Is Ranked High As Women's Eastern Begins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another full week was in prospect for women golfers of this State as they began the medal play tournament for the Eastern championship today at Charles River. The tournament will continue through Wednesday, with 18 holes to be played daily, while on Thursday the intercity competition between Boston, Philadelphia, and New York for the Griscom Cup will take place.

The women, however, who had the spotlight practically to themselves last week with their State tournament at Weston, must share it with the older men this week, as the New England Senior Golfers' Association holds its annual tournament at Woodland.

Mrs. Beard Favored

High among the favorites to win the Eastern crown is Mrs. Warren Beard of the home club, who won her third State title Saturday. Mrs. Beard, who now has the amazing record of 19 wins in 20 starts in the State competition, defeated Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, a former titleholder, 2 and 1. Although Mrs. Beard has never won the Eastern, her chances are high this year because of the superlative golf she has been playing this spring, as well as because of the advantage she has in playing on her home course.

The small but select field which took to the fairways this morning included four former Eastern champions, as well as last year's winner, Maureen Orcutt, who annexed her fifth title at West Conshohocken, Pa., with an 11-stroke lead over the field and a record-smashing 54-hole score of 228. Other champions were Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Huntington Valley, and Mrs. H. F. Flippin of Huntington, who won at Winchester as Edith Quier.

Local Champions Missing

Interesting to note, in view of Mrs. Beard's high ranking, is the fact that no Boston player has been champion since 1914, when Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson won the title. Glenna Collett, however, who was titleholder in 1927, was a member of the Massachusetts Association.

Many of the out-of-State women played a practice round over the Charles River course yesterday and declared it to be in excellent shape. Miss Glutting, who has got over the effects of an injured wrist which was thought might make her unable to compete, turned in the best 18-hole score of 78. Jean Bauer of Providence, who made the southern loop last winter, turned in a very creditable 80, as did Mrs. Vare, who knows the course well.

Eighteen players have been announced by Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, non-playing captain, as members of the Boston team to play for the Griscom Cup. Boston meets Philadelphia Thursday, with the winner to meet the defending New York team Friday.

These players, from whom 15 will be picked to play, include Mrs. John Amory, Mrs. William Austin, Mrs. E. H. Baker, Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew, Mrs. Warren Beard, Alice Belanger, Mrs. George Buell, Mrs. W. G. Dow, Mrs. John Grew, Mrs. A. B. Hunt, Mrs. George Norby, Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Mrs. Russell Swett, Rosamond Vahey, Deborah Verry, Mrs. George Wrenn, and Mrs. John Goodrich.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England Seniors' affair at Woodland will be the 18th in the annual series. James B. Hollis of Woodland and Vice-President of the association, will defend the title he won last year on the same course. Rodney W. Brown and Charles E. Mason will be two new threats in the field. Players as usual will compete in five classes with prizes for best gross, best net, and second and third net scores. There will also be a putting contest of 18 holes each day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Young Bobby Knowles of The Country Club yesterday became the 38th holder of The Country Club Cup when he defeated Mel Merritt of Salem 3 and 2 in the final round. In the morning, Bobby bested Ted Crocker of the home club 4 and 3, while Merritt accounted for gangling Ted Bishop of Woodland 2 up. Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, current New England amateur champion who won the medal honors with a 70 Friday, was upset in the second round by Crocker.

Swinger-Stinger — Pap'

THE YANKEES HAD HIM IN THEIR CHAIN BUT SOLD HIM BECAUSE THEY HAD GEHRIG
YANKEES BROOKLYN Boston
THE SWEET SINGER OF THE BOSTON BEES IS THEIR TOP STINGER
Buddy -HASSETT-
HAS REGAINED THE FORM THAT MADE HIM A FRESHMAN STANDOUT IN 1936
A SHARP, SNAPPY HITTER, HE COMES TO THE PEELER THIS DAY
MY BUDDY
CASEY STENGEL HAS BEEN MIGHTY HIGH ON BUDDY SINCE HE MADE BROOKLYN BUY BUDDY FROM NEWARK
PAP'

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Early Women's Golf Scores

Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Dedham, 47-45—92.
Joan Palfrey, The Country Club, 46-49—95.
Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Dedham, 49-51—100.
Mrs. S. L. Sholley, Charles River, 47, 49—96.
Mrs. F. S. King, Charles River, 47-49—96.
Florence McNeeley, Phila., 52-53—105.
Mrs. Fritz Uhlenhault, Charles River, 49-46—95.
Mrs. Ralph Earle, Phila., 46-42—88.
Mrs. John Palfrey, The C. C., 51-48—99.
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 41-44—85.
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, 42-42—84.
Mrs. John Parkinson, Dedham, 49-51—100.
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, 41-43—84.
Hilda Williams, The C. C., 47-49—96.
Mrs. H. F. Flippen, Philadelphia, 41-38—79.
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Charles River, 44-39—83.
Mrs. William Austin, Dedham, 46-45—91.
Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, 44-37—81.
Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley, 46-47—93.
Mrs. C. F. Eaton, The C. C., 50-42—92.
Rene Henderson, Weston, 49-46—95.
Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, 42-47—89.
Deborah Verry, Kittansett, 43-45—88.
Ruth Haley, St. David's, 44-48—92.
Mrs. Edward L. Howe, Merion, 45-41—86.
Priscilla Janney, Merion, 42-50—92.
Mrs. Edward T. Tolan, Philadelphia, 46-50—96.
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Philadelphia, 42-41—83.
Jean Bauer, Metacomet, 41-40—81.
Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spring, 38-44—82.

Crimson Cruises

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—The Harvard crews, which began training for the regatta with Yale June 23 by going out on the Thames River almost before they unpacked their bags, rested Sunday aboard J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair, cruising across Long Island Sound to Greenport, L. I., and back.

Five hundred sailing and motor yachts paraded in San Francisco Bay to herald the new season.

Cincinnati was the first illuminated major league park.

Local Box Scores

Bees

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	2	3	3	6	0	0
West lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Miller ss	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
Lopez c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler 2b	3	0	1	1	4	4	1
MacFayden p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	9	9	27	9	1
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Herman 2b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Galan lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Reynolds cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hartnett c	5	1	1	4	8	0	1
‡Garbark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G Russell 1b	4	0	3	4	8	1	0
Gleeson rf	3	0	2	3	2	0	0
§Mesner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartell ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Passeau p	3	0	2	3	0	3	0
*Leiber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Lillard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	11	17	24	8	2

*Batter for Passau in ninth. †Ran for Leiber in ninth. ‡Ran for Hartnett in ninth. §Batted for Gleeson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Runs batted in, Miller, Warstler, Hartnett, Majeski, Galan, Reynolds. Two-base hits, Gleeson, G. Russell, Passeau. Home run, Hartnett. Hits, off MacFayden, 10 in 8 1-3 innings; off Lanning, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Sullivan, 0 in 1-3 inning. Left on base, Chicago 6, Boston 6. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifices, Hack, Majeski. Base on balls, by MacFayden 4, by Passeau 2, by Lanning. Struck out, by MacFayden 4, by Passeau 7. Passed ball, Hartnett. Winning pitcher, MacFayden. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance, 23,856.

SECOND GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Herman 2b	2	2	2	2	1	4	0
Galan lf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Reynolds, cf	2	1	1	1	3	0	1
G Russell 1b	3	1	1	1	10	1	0
Gleeson lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bartell ss	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
Mancuso c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dean p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
J Russell p	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	24	5	5	5	18	12	1
BOSTON							
Garms, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cooney, cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	3	0	0	0	6	1	2
West, lf	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, ss	3	1	1	1	3	2	0
Warstler, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Andrews, c	2	0	2	2	2	0	1
Earley, p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Errickson, p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	24	3	7	8	18	11	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Chicago	3	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Reynolds, Gleeson, Miller, Earley 2, G. Russell, Herman. Two-base hit, West. Hits off Dean, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off J. Russell, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Earley, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Errickson, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on base, Chicago 5, Boston 7. Stolen base, G. Russell. Sacrifice, Hack. Base on balls, by Earley 3, by Dean 3, by J. Russell. Struck out, by Errickson, J. Russell. Double plays, Errickson, Miller and Hassett; Bartell, Herman and G. Russell. Winning pitcher, J. Russell. Losing pitcher, Earley. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, Stewart and Magerkurth.

Red Sox

June 11

FIRST GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bejma 2b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kuhel 1b	4	2	3	7	5	1	0
Walker lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Radcliff rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Appling ss	3	1	1	1	3	1	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Owen 3b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Tresh c	3	2	1	1	6	0	0
Lyons p	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	7	9	13	27	5	0
BOSTON							
Carey, 2b	5	0	2	2	3	3	0
Cramer, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vosmik, lf	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	1	1	1	10	2	0
Williams, rf	4	1	1	3	5	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Tabor, 3b	4	2	2	5	0	4	0
Desautels, c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Grove, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	5	9	15	*26	13	1

*Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Tabor 4, Grove, Kuhel 3, Appling, Owen, Tresh, Lyons. Two-base hit, Kuhel. Three-base hit, Williams. Home runs, Tabor, Kuhel. Sacrifices, Desautels, Kuhel, Lyons. Double plays, Tabor, Carey and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 5. Bases on balls, by Grove 3, by Lyons. Struck out, by Lyons 5. Passed balls, Tresh 2. Time 1h. 43m. Umpires, Basil, Rue, Ormsby and Summers.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Vosmik lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	4	7	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Finney rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	2	6	0	2	0
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Auker p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	6	12	27	10	0
CHICAGO							
Bejma, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0

Doeg Wins N.E. Tennis Crowns After 11 Years

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Repeating a triumph he first achieved 11 years ago, Johnny Doeg of Rumson, N. J., former national singles tennis champion, won the New England title here Saturday after overcoming the stubborn resistance of Joe Fishback of New York, 8—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Doeg, renewing an interest in tennis recently after several years of virtual retirement, had not appeared in the New England title play since he last won the crown in 1928.

After his singles final against the National Junior indoor champion, the New Jersey southpaw teamed with Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., whom he eliminated in the semi-finals, and won the doubles championship from the Hartford team of "Hobey" Hyde and John Gow, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Argyll Rice of Hartford added the New England Women's championship to the Connecticut crown she won last week with an easy 6—4, 6—2 victory over Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Miss Madden got revenge in the doubles finals, however, teaming with Louise Raymond of Smith College for a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Miss Rice and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas.

Kuhel, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
Walker, lf	4	1	1	0	3	1	0
Radcliff, rf	4	1	2	4	2	0	0
Appling, ss	2	0	1	1	1	7	0
Kreevich, cf	3	1	2	4	2	0	0
McNair, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	1	0
Silvestri, c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dietrich, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Steinbacher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	8	11	27	13	1

*Batted for Dietrich in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Cronin, Tabor 2, Peacock, Radcliff, Kreevich, McNair. Two-base hits, Kreevich 2. Three-base hits, Foxx, Tabor 2, Radcliff. Sacrifice, Kreevich. Double play, Peacock, Cronin and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 4, Chicago 5. Base on balls, by Auker 2, by Dietrich. Struck out, by Auker 5, by Dietrich 3. Hits, off Dietrich, 5 in 7 innings; off Brown, 1 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Dietrich. Time, 1h. 53m. Umpires, Rue, Ormsby, Summers and Basil. Attendance, 10,000 (estimated).

Both western regional and national N. C. A. A. basketball finals will be held in Kansas City next year.

Around The Hub

Fourteen New Indians

Those Indians are hitting the warpath again! With 30 scalpers covering the marine stamping grounds off the Squantum Yacht Club yesterday, indications for the greatest season in the history of the popular racing class seem in order. Ever since the 21-foot dory had its inception back in 1921, each year has brought about an increase in its flotilla, and in the past five years, the increase has been most prevalent.

The season of 1939 is no exception. While ice obliterated all visible memories of summer sailing, boat builders were hard at work last winter constructing 14 new Indians, which jumped the number list well over the 60 mark.

Synonymous with the increase of the Indian class each year has been the annual increase of small boat racing in and around Boston Harbor. Such classes as the Snipes, largest numbered class in the world, Winabouts, and Winthrop Hustlers have grown in popularity. Yesterday an early season record of 145 yachts started under the tomahawk burgee of the Squantum Yacht Club in the third meeting of the "inter-club champion percentage" tilts. By mid-summer when the Quincy Bay and Marblehead Race Weeks roll around, long-standing records will undoubtedly go by the board. Small-Boat Racing is here to stay!

♪ ♪ ♪

"Patience has its own reward"—was the theme of Norwood High's culmination of a three-year quest of Eastern Massachusetts High School baseball laurels as the hustling boys of Benny Murray walloped Watertown High School's luminaries, 7-2. Ed Leary's erratic but effective hurling, aided greatly by timely slugging in the early innings, was responsible for the eastern championship. A week's rest, intermingled with practice sessions, will prepare Norwood for the Western Massachusetts champions, the finals of the state being played at National League Field next Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Major League baseball for this city takes a two-day layoff in commemoration of Baseball's Centennial today at Cooperstown. The Bees left tonight for their second tour of the West, stopping off at Bradford, Pa., one of their farms, for an exhibition game. The Red Sox were on their way home prepared for their western opponent, Del Baker's Detroit Tigers, on Wednesday. The Bees, after splitting yesterday's doubleheader with the Cubs, completed their home stand with five wins and six losses. The win and loss ledger of the Sox's western tour was six against five.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Harlow takes up the teacher role for two days this summer when he journeys to West Virginia University's coaching school in August. Scheduled to lecture on "strategy and deception," the Harvard football mentor is one of many prominent coaches to add his services in the coaching school. Harlow takes charge Aug. 9 and 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ruth Howarth of Whitinsville Community Association featured the annual Winchester N. E. A. A. U. swimming meet last Saturday afternoon when she captured the 100-meter junior breaststroke and the state 100-meter backstroke crowns. Miss Howarth's time of 1m. 26 4-5s. in the backstroke set a fast mark for the new event.

♪ ♪ ♪

Polo victories for both Harvard and Yale over the week end have pushed these colleges one notch nearer the Intercollegiate finals to be played off next week.

Harvard defeated Princeton 14 to 7 at Bedminster, N. J., with Gay Dillingham scoring seven goals.

Yale won a victory, 13 to 4, from Pennsylvania Military College at Burnt Mills, N. J., in the semi-final round of the championship games.

Meanwhile at Hamilton, Mass., Danvers defeated a strong Myopia team 9 to 7. At Pittsfield yesterday a three-goal handicap given to Dedham accounted for an 11 to 8 victory for the Dedham team.

Game at Hanover Saturday May See Cornell Champion

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	9	2	.818
Harvard	7	3	.700
Dartmouth	7	4	.636
Yale	4	5	.444
*Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	4	7	.364
*Columbia	2	10	.167

* Completed schedule.

Result June 10

Penn 13, Princeton 4.

Games This Week

Saturday—Cornell at Dartmouth; Yale at Princeton.

Second division teams again provided all the action in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League tournament last week, but the leaders return to competition this week in the stretch drive that will determine the 10th annual champion.

The lone championship contest in the past seven days resulted in a victory for Pennsylvania over Princeton, 13 to 4, enabling the Red and Blue to finish its campaign in fifth place. It won five and lost seven. Princeton dropped to sixth, with four and seven, and has one game to go—the second meeting with Yale this weekend at Tigertown.

Cornell at Hanover

The big game of the final fortnight of play will come this Saturday at Hanover, where Cornell and Dartmouth meet for the second time this season. The Big Red currently is in first place, with nine victories and two defeats. Dartmouth is out of the running for the title it won last year, but the Green can help Harvard achieve a tie for the crown if it beats Cornell this week end. To earn that tie, however, Harvard must beat Yale twice in their annual series the week following. The Cantabs are second with seven and three.

This will be the final game of the year for both Cornell and Dartmouth. The Red never has won a league title in 10 years of trying and thus faces its major opportunity now. Cornell defeated Dartmouth, 5 to 3, in their first meeting at Ithaca.

Polzer Leads Batting

The Princeton - Pennsylvania game, although it concerned only second division teams, did help an individual leader. With Princeton's Mark Hill, up to then tied for the lead in the race for the Charles H. Blair Bat and the individual batting championship, getting only one hit in four times up, George Polzer, of Cornell, gained undisputed possession of first place. He has an average of .452 and Ulysses Lupien, of Harvard, winner of the award last year, is second, with .432. Hill dropped to a third-place tie with Cornell's Charles Bowen, each with .429.

Individual Batting

(25 or More at Bats)

Name, College	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Av.
Polzer, Cornell	11	42	10	19	8	12	.452
Lupien, Harv.	10	37	9	16	7	14	.432
Hill, Princeton	10	35	5	15	1	4	.429
Bowen, Cornell	9	28	5	12	0	3	.429
Trexler, Penn.	12	39	6	16	3	8	.410
Besse, Yale	8	27	2	11	0	7	.407
Collins, Yale	9	36	9	15	1	8	.389
Brown, Cornell	11	42	8	15	4	6	.357
Ogden, Penn.	12	42	6	15	0	11	.357
Murphy, Col.	12	48	10	17	2	9	.354
Johns, Harvard	10	37	12	13	9	4	.351
Hanna, D'rtmth	11	38	11	13	6	9	.342
Broberg, D'rtmth	11	41	10	14	9	9	.341
Fulton, Harvard	10	36	5	12	4	4	.333
Diven, Penn.	12	43	13	14	7	3	.326
Stickel, Colum.	12	42	8	14	3	11	.326
Linden, D'rtmth	11	38	10	12	0	5	.316
Hazen, Yale	9	35	5	11	0	5	.314

Pitching Records

(Three or More Decisions)

Name and College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Young, Cornell	3	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	6	1	.857
Wonson, Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Lendo, Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Healey, Harvard	5	3	.625
Caputo, Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
Jubitz, Yale	2	3	.400
Farber, Princeton	3	5	.375
Carmichael, Princeton	1	2	.333
Fawley, Pennsylvania	1	2	.333
Dowd, Columbia	2	5	.286

League Pace Setters

Batting

Leaders in individual batting (Charles H. Blair Bat competition)—George Polzer, Cornell, .452 (19 hits in 42 at bats).

Leaders in stolen bases (Princeton A. A. Cup competition)—Art Johns, Harvard, and Gus Broberg, Dartmouth, 9.

Leader in total bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 27 (14 singles, 3 doubles, 1 triple, 1 home run).

Leaders in runs batted in—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, 14.

Most doubles—Osmo Linden, Dartmouth, 7.

Most triples—Edward Collins, Jr., Yale, 3.

Most home runs—Michael Ruddy, Cornell, 2.

Pitching

Most victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell, 6. Best game—Tom Healey, Harvard, 1 hit (vs. Columbia, May 3), and Anthony Caputo, Pennsylvania, 1 hit (vs. Columbia, June 3) (new league record).

Strikeouts—In one game: Monroe Jubitz, Yale, 11 (vs. Dartmouth, April 28). Total for season: Walter Sickles, Cornell, 42.

Cunningham Not Entered as Yet In Track Meet

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Princeton athletic authorities still are looking for Glenn Cunningham's entry blank for the mile event of Saturday's Invitation Meet in Palmer Stadium.

Ken Fairman, Director of Princeton Athletics, said today that the American star had not yet signed up. He said that if no word was received from Cunningham by tonight Princeton would go ahead with a four-man race involving Sydney Wooderson, Great Britain's world record-holder, Chuck Fenske, Archie San Romani and Blaine Rideout.

Cunningham, it was understood, has been training at Cornwall, N. Y. Apparently he has delayed formal acceptance of an invitation to compete at Princeton until satisfied he could round into shape.

Events

Tuesday, June 13

Longwood Cricket Club Tennis Championships for boys and girls.

Boston Four-Ball Golf League: (all matches at Commonwealth)—Charles River vs. Belmont; Brae Burn vs. Blue Hill; Woodland vs. Commonwealth; Wollaston vs. Oakley; Wellesley vs. Winchester.

Women's Eastern golf championship at Charles River. (Second day.)

New England Senior Golfers' championship at Woodland. (First day.)

Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Brockton at Needham; Sharon at Furnace Brook; Highland at Blue Hill; Thorny Lea at Walpole.

Wednesday, June 14

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)

Harvard vs. Brown at Brighton. (Baseball.)

Women's Eastern golf championship at Charles River. (Final day.)

New England Senior Golfers' championship at Woodland. (Final day.)

Thursday, June 15

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Charles River; Brae Burn at Winchester; Commonwealth at Wellesley.

Women's intercity team matches for the Griscom Cup at Charles River. (Boston vs. Philadelphia.)

Women's handicap medal play tournament at South Shore.

Friday, June 16

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)

Women's intercity team matches for the Griscom Cup at Charles River. (New York vs. winner of Boston-Philadelphia match.)

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Springfield. (First day.)

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Salem. (Second day.)

Massachusetts Golf Association medal play tournament at Thorny Lea. (First day.)

Northern Twilight Golf League: Salem at Tedesco; Bear Hill at Bellevue; Meadow Brook at United Shoe.

Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Blue Hill at Sharon; Needham at Walpole; Furnace Brook at Highland; Brockton at Thorny Lea.

Saturday, June 17

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)

Tufts vs. Harvard at Medford. (Baseball.)

Whaler's race under auspices of New Bedford Yacht Club.

Power-boat race from Pemberton to Gloucester between cruisers of Ex-Commodore Stanley Ferguson and Howard Johnson of Quincy over course running the length of Nantasket Beach.

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Springfield. (Second day.)

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Salem. (Second day.)

Massachusetts Golf Association open medal play at New Bedford.

Massachusetts Golf Association medal play tournament at Thorny Lea. (Final day.)

Sunday, June 18

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)

Mixed doubles for members at Longwood Cricket Club.

Bay State Golf League: Riverside at Westboro; Ponkapoag at Wachusett; Woburn at Marlboro; Wildwood at Sandy Burr.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: (Field Day, all matches at Tedesco)—Framingham vs. Thorny Lea; Sandy Burr vs. Norfolk; Bear Hill vs. Salem; Tedesco vs. Bellevue; Trapelo vs. South Shore.

Boston interclub races at South Boston Yacht Club.

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Springfield. (Final day.)

Invitation four-ball golf tournament at Salem. (Final day.)

First Rose Bowl game was in 1916.

Lee Takes Title

QUEBEC, June 12 (AP)—Edward Lee, Syracuse University Student yesterday won the Province of Quebec open skeet championship.

The former U. S. North-South junior champion captured the title after two shoot-offs with F. H. B. Tippet, Quebec closed title holder, by the margin of one point.

Dr. J. Raymond Currey of Washington, D. C., won the special .410 gauge event while a team representing the Saranac Lake (N. Y.) Gun Club placed second to Toronto's York Skeet Club in the five-man team championship.

Giants Buy Jensen

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the purchase of outfielder Forrest Jensen from the Pittsburgh Pirates with the intention of shunting him to their Jersey City farm in the International League.

Prior to this year Jensen played six full seasons with the Pirates, two as a regular, and also played parts of two other seasons for Pittsburgh. His batting average for these eight years in the majors was .285 although in 1935 he hit .324.

Grant Takes Charge

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 12 (AP)—The Yale crew camp here, where the Eli oarsmen are practising for the regatta with Harvard June 23, announced that Don Grant, freshman mentor, would take over the duties of Ed Leader, the varsity coach who was stricken ill.

Giants Move

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants, who trained at Baton Rouge, La., this spring and last, announce their 1940 pre-season training would be done at Winter Haven, Fla.

Baltimore won the National League pennant in 1896.

Now Cutting Foreign Waters

Wide World

SOUTHAMPTON, England—This is Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht "Vim," seen at Camper and Nicholson's Yard here, which the millionaire American yachtsman has entered in the Cowes regatta.

For PLEASURABLE Summer Driving

AUTOMATIC RADIO

Just press a button and there's the station you want. One of the new auto radios is a fine companion on a long drive. Select the type for your car at one of the automobile dealers, garages, service stations or accessory stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Give your car new interior beauty as well as cool comfort for the summer, by fitting the seats with new covers. There are several types of covers—some tailored to fit, others that slip on. See them on display at Monitor advertisers.

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It is reassuring to have good, sound rubber with road-gripping qualities on the four wheels of your car. Make sure of pleasurable driving now by replacing tread-worn tires at local Monitor advertisers equipped to serve you.

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MOTOR TUNE-UP

To assure easy starting, fuel economy, and trouble-free driving, have your car tuned up occasionally. Monitor advertising garages and automobile service shops maintain up-to-date equipment for doing this work efficiently.

Nelson Wins National Open Golf Title—America Keeps Cup—Baseball Honors

Craig Wood Loses Play-Off To Texan in Final Eighteen

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Byron Nelson today won the 43rd National Open Golf championship by shooting a 70 to Craig Wood's 73 in their second 18-hole playoff at the Philadelphia Country Club.

The slim former Texan, now playing out of Reading, Pa., and shortly to take a new job at Toledo, Ohio, took the lead for good at the third hole with a birdie 3, doubled it to a four-shot advantage with an eagle 2 on the 453-yard fourth, where he rolled in a No. 1 iron shot from 200 yards out, and was out front by three strokes when he hit the turn in 33, one under par.

He started back badly, with three bogeys on the first four holes, but since Wood also went over par on three of them Nelson lost only one stroke of his advantage. He went four ahead again with a par to Wood's 5 on the 14th, both played the next two in par, and then Wood made a final gallant try with a birdie 3 on the 17th.

They finished with par 5's on the 558-yard 18th, Nelson bouncing a 12 footer for a birdie out of the cup.

Nelson, Wood and Denny Shute had tied in the first triple-deadlock since 1913 at the end of 72 holes on Saturday with scores of 284. Nelson had shot a 68, one under par for his last round, came up with another 68 to match Wood as Shute was eliminated in the first 18-hole play-off yesterday, and then finished with today's fine 70.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—The National Open Golf tournament, which started somewhere in the dim past, went into its second extra session today as two tenacious survivors, Craig Wood and Byron Nelson, continued to fight it out over Spring Mill's sunscorched acres for the title relinquished by Ralph Guldahl.

The tall grass long since had become trampled and discouraged and the spectators who raced the fairways in high enthusiasm when this tournament was young had retired to rest, but there was no relief in sight for Nelson and Wood. Since they tied with spectacular rounds of 68 in yesterday's first extra spasm, they had to battle on.

Shute Fades Out

At least, the field gradually was becoming narrowed. Denny Shute, of the original three who tied with scores of 284 at the end of the regulation 72 holes Saturday night, found yesterday's sizzling pace too fast for him and dropped out. In the fury of the finish between Wood and Nelson on the 18th green, poor Denny scarcely was noticed. He shot a 76.

There was hope among the correspondents that Wood and Nelson would get it over today and not try to match the record set by George Von Elm and Billie Burke in 1931, when they went 72 holes at Inverness before they reached a decision.

Dramatic Duel

All the way the pair had waged a tense, dramatic duel, first the 27-year-old Nelson and then his seasoned rival leading. Both shot brilliant golf and they quickly shook off Shute. He still was in the throes of grief from the previous day when he had tossed away the title after having it as good as won with five holes to play. Denny never was in waving distance after his rivals hit the turn in 33 strokes apiece.

Through the last nine the standing changed at nearly every hole. Nelson went 1 up at the 10th only to be pulled back at the 11th by his blond, determined opponent. A birdie three on the 480-yard 12th again put Nelson in front, but it was squared once more on the 13th when he missed a one-foot putt.

Tom Hitchcock Features Polo Victory of U. S.

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—At an age when most athletes are content to paste up scrapbooks, Tommy Hitchcock is still doing an honest imitation of Tennyson's Brook—the one that went on and on.

Tommy never will see the sunny side of 40 again but if you study the play-by-play account of yesterdays second, and clinching, match of the International Polo series with the British, you find the story of America's 9—4 triumph is wrapped around the flashing mallet that "Mr. Polo" himself wielded.

Merely Exhibition

The Americans called on team play, with Hitchcock the hub around which the victory spun, to carry them to an easy triumph in a match that makes next Sunday's battle merely an exhibition for fans (there were some 21,000 in that category yesterday) to sun themselves at beautiful old Westbury. They'll play—and hard—but the Cup is safe again since Sunday's victory was the second straight, Hitchcock & Co., having won the opener a week ago by 11—7.

It was in the seventh chukker that Hitchcock hitched up his game to the heights that have made him the star of every international series since the war. The Americans then were leading 6—3, and the issue still a trifle in doubt, but when the chukker ended the Americans were out front by 9—3, the Cup was safe and so was Hitchcock's reputation as the best in the business.

Team Player

He made his first score in that chukker after taking a pretty pass from Winston Guest. Then he came through with a follow shot after Mike Phipps had missed directly in front of the goal and his third was a sensational angle shot from near the sideboards.

Tommy also proved his worth as a team player when he set up shots for Phipps, who scored three times, and thus made the "coordination" angle of the victory an important part of the story. Before the series started there was some doubt expressed that such four bang-up offensive aces as Hitchcock, Phipps, Guest and Stew Iglehart would form a well-oiled unit, and most of those fears were realized in the first game a week ago.

The game, remarkably clean, marked the 12th-straight triumph scored by the defenders since they regained the Cup in 1921.

'Try, Try Again,' Say British Polo Hopes

Wide World

The United States polo four defeated Great Britain by a score of 9 to 4 at the Meadow Brook Club here, thus taking the second and final game of the International Polo series to win the trophy for the ninth time since the matches were started at Newport, R. I., 53 years ago. Shown here during the presentation of the trophy to the United States team are, left to right: Stew Iglehart, Michael Phipps, Winston Guest and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the United States team; Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr.; Gerald Balding, Aidan Roark, Robert Skene and Eric Tyrrell-Martin of the British team, and Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., chairman of the United States Polo Association. The group is shown standing around the trophy.

Origin of Baseball Mixed With Contests in England

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With 1,000 clubs now playing Baseball seriously under the American rules each week end in England (believe it or not) there is quite a public here for the big celebrations of the Centenary of America's national sport. And with this interest comes the suggestion of a sort of proprietorial right in the game. Since it is a deep-rooted conviction that Abner Doubleday did not invent baseball at all when he marked out a "diamond" at Cooperstown in 1839 and taught the local lads how to use it.

Anyway, whatever Abner Doubleday did invent, it was certainly not the "diamond." Neither was it the name, Baseball. For the former (as Robert W. Henderson tells us) was described in 1829 in an English publication known as The Boy's Own Book, which was reprinted in Boston, U. S. A., and the name "Baseball" was in use in England at least as far back as 1748.

Named Rounders

Now, in The Boy's Own Book the name of the game to be played on the "diamond" is given as "Rounders," but I can find no evidence to suggest that this was the same game as the one called "Baseball" almost 100 years previously.

It is a fair conclusion that Rounders, by that or any other name, was not played in England before the nineteenth century, for, if it had been, it would surely have been mentioned by Joseph Strutt when, in 1801, he wrote his elaborate and extremely comprehensive work, "The Sports and Pastimes of the English People."

Associations Formed

However old Rounders may be as a romp for children, its development into a serious, organized game for adults did not occur until half a century after Abner Doubleday had made a monument for himself in sporting history at Cooperstown. In 1889, two governing bodies were formed to administer the game in Britain—the National Rounders Association of Liverpool and Vicinity and the Scottish Rounders Association. These, with the Gloucester Rounders Association, formed later, codified the laws of the game.

In their basic elements—indeed, in more than that—the laws of Rounders resemble those of Baseball and they may, indeed, have been evolved from them, because there is mention of primitive Baseball—which must mean Town Ball—being introduced to the English by Americans as far back as 1784.

Town Ball

You see, both Baseball in the United States and Rounders in Britain were descended from earlier games in these two lands. Such as "One Old Cat" and Town-Ball in the States (evidence of the Olympic Town Ball Club of Philadelphia goes back to 1833) and "Hand In, Hand Out" in England. So it is all very right and reasonable that they should resemble each other. Especially as games of this old family, and even the name "baseball," can logically be considered to have developed from one of the earliest games known to have been played by English youngsters.

Prisoner's Base

I refer to "Prisoner's Base," which, judging from contemporary accounts, was a sort of "touched-you-last" or "he," a running-about game in which players who were chased could find sanctuary at certain "bases" or places of safety.

You do not have to draw much upon the imagination to see how this ancient pastime could be zipped up and made much more entertaining by using a ball to touch a victim with. Well, you have only to introduce a ball for this purpose into the proceedings to have the less nimble children aiming it at the fleeter-footed ones before they can get safely to the bases.

First Batter

As one of the most obvious things to do with a ball is to clout it with a stick, you come, by a process of harmless deduction, to the first batter. Directly he appeared, he would undoubtedly insist that someone should throw the ball to him so that he could try to hit it. Hence the pitcher. Not to mention the fielders. And there, by inference but without supporting evidence, you would seem to have the whole bag of tricks—pitcher, batter, fielders, bases, and even the name "baseball."

As a matter of fact, it is fairly clear that people did have the whole bag of tricks, in some sort of rudimentary form—except for the name—as far back as the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377). My authority for this statement being an old manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which bears a picture done by an artist of 1344. It shows a Club-Ball game in progress, and it would be interesting to know whether this item of evidence came before the special commission of 1905 which was set up in the United States to determine where baseball came from and which determined that it came from Cooperstown, thanks to the efforts of Abner Doubleday in 1839!

Woman Pitcher

Well, the 1344 artist portrays for us a pitcher, a batter and some infielders. The pitcher, a woman, is about to put one across underhand with a ball that looks rather large for the purpose; the batter is preparing to take a backhanded swipe with a club resembling an outsize in baseball bats; and the fielders, though indistinct, are apparently intent.

And was that game, Club Ball, a success? Why, it was such a craze with the populace that the authorities decided to stamp it out. The citizenry was so club-ball conscious that its attention strayed from military service and things like that. The sequel being that King Edward III issued a solemn proclamation to forbid the playing of Club Ball, football and one or two other things as well.

So maybe King Edward III (1327-1377) should be accounted the first King of Swat. And what he swatted was Swat.

Greats and Former Greats In Pageant at Cooperstown

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Baseball's great take over Abner Doubleday Field today in the climax of the nation's celebration of the 100th anniversary of its number one game.

Sentimentalism has crept into the picture since the celebration was first announced, when it was no secret among professional ball players the idea was not well received. Most of them are here today in the leatherstocking country honoring America's national pastime.

When present-day big leaguers cavort on the cow pasture that became baseball's birthplace, all living members of the sport's hall of fame will be on hand to assist in the proceedings.

Heart Throbs

George Sisler, whose son, George Sisler, Jr., a pitcher, graduates from Colgate University today, sent Mrs. Sisler to the graduation exercises while he came here for the centennial celebration.

The way F. X. Carpenter, newspaper publisher, explains it: "The professionals, who used to look at baseball with a purely commercial eye, are beginning to see the heart throbs that go with the game. It won't be long before the present-day stars get the same sort of sentimentality about their jobs."

Major General Doubleday, generally credited with inventing the game, really made a team contest out of the individual affair baseball was before 1839. It is to celebrate that change the baseball world gathered in Cooperstown.

Stars

The homecoming has drawn many outstanding stars of former years. Two of them, Eddie Collins and Hans Wagner, playing leading roles as captain and manager of the teams of major leaguers, to be chosen by the hoyhood "hand-over-hand" method, which play the centennial's dedicatory game.

The others—Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Babe Ruth, Walter Johnson, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Sisler, Connie Mack, Cy Young, and Nap Lajoie—form the board of strategy for the teams.

Both American and National Leagues will be represented on each team when the line-ups are announced.

"Choose-up"

Prior to the major leaguers "choose-up" game, Cooperstown High Sschool boys are to play "town ball" as played before 1839, and a group of soldiers are to depict a game of 1850 between the New York Knickerbockers, first organized team to wear uniforms, and the Brooklyn Excelsiors.

Baseball's high command, here to preside at the dedicatory exercises at the Hall of Fame and Baseball Museum, will be in the stands. They are Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, High Commissioner of the game; John A. Heydler, National League executive and former loop president; Ford Frick, President of the National League, and William Harridge, American League head.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bill Klem at Cooperstown

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 12—The big names of baseball were assembled in this thriving little community today, surrounded by an atmosphere of pageantry and celebration, for the official dedication of Doubleday Field and the National Baseball Museum, with its rapidly-growing Hall of Fame. From Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, to Rookie Eddie Miller of the Boston Bees, each and every man was proud to be a part of this climactic point in the season-long program commemorating the 100th birthday of our national pastime. But probably none was more elated by his invitation to this historic event than was Bill Klem, the dean of present-day umpires.

The Forgotten Man

For better than 30 years, Klem has carried the indicator in the National League, and perhaps no man has a more thorough understnding of the expression, "The Forgotten Man," than has Bill. He is a link between the old game and new, a fact which makes his appearance here entirely fitting with the occasion. When Klem started in the business, an umpire's day was generally closed by a hurried sprint to—and over—the fence. In 1905, when Bill joined the National League staff of arbiters, the game of baseball was, in short, a survival of the fittest. That rule applied to umpiring, as well as playing.

It was a long, difficult struggle for Klem, but he survived with flying colors. Today, in his thirty-fifth season, the veteran is as alert to his responsibilities as he was 20 years ago. The torrid summer sun that bakes the diamonds of the senior circuit has not dulled his judgment, and ball players contend that he is still the best man in either major league on balls and strikes. "If Bill isn't in a position to see the ball as it comes over the plate, he can 'call' it by sound," said Casey Stengel recently, with his familiar grin. "He just listens for that ball. He's still the champ."

Trigger Decisions

Klem has long been joshed for claiming that he has never called one wrong. What he means, of course, is that he has always called them as he saw them. In private, Bill will admit that he may have seen a few wrong. "But none that I knew about," he will add quickly in that booming volce of his. Although a gruff disciplinarian, he has won the admiration and respect of every player in the game for his fairness and trigger decisions. When Bill is behind the plate, interruptions because of managerial or player disputes are indeed rare. The dean of umpires does not argue. His answer to any protest is very apt to be: "Get out of the game!"

When Klem was in the American Association years ago, there was a team manager who was considered a terror to all umpires. One day, Bill went to work for the first time in this manager's home town. In the second inning Klem made a decision at which the manager took exception, and in he ran from his place in center field with the light of battle gleaming in his eyes. Klem was standing in the center of the diamond and suddenly turned around. With the toe of his right shoe he drew a long imaginary line in the grass back of the pitcher's box, and, turning his back on the advancing player, he walked slowly but deliberately in the dire tion of home plate.

The Imaginary Line

The crowd shouted as the manager approached the mound, but was shocked when he stopped suddenly at the imaginary line, to continue his verbal dispute at long range. Getting nowhere, however, he soon returned to his berth in the outfield. It was a spectacular triumph for Klem, and from that day on he has used that method to discourage players and pilots who would question his judgment. Over the span of 35 campaigns, few have dared to cross the line, and they never did it twice.

It is hoped that some day soon, a Bill Klem plaque will be added to the Hall of Fame in this historic center. One of the pioneers of modern baseball—an institution within himself—the dean of umpires is deserving of the highest recognition the game has to offer. Let it be forthcoming while he is still behind the plate.

Baseball Booms in England

LONDON—A quarter of a million spectators; one thousand clubs; 50 Leagues. That, surprising news to many, is the baseball situation is England right now.

Boys are being taught how to play it in increasing numbers, 200 elementary schools having adopted the game to date.

At Halton, big training center for Royal Air Force apprentices, there are 37 diamonds laid out for the use of 80 teams.

Facilities Increasing

Facilities in public parks are increasing all the while and women are playing, too. Baseball sponsors now issue their own monthly publications. On Monday mornings in the popular press you can usually find a baseball report—but no corresponding feature on club cricket, most popular feature of England's national summer game.

Administration in England and Wales is conducted by the National Baseball Association (founded 1923), with headquarters in Liverpool, and control is decentralized over seven county areas.

Mostly Amateur

Play is all amateur, except for a few semi-professional teams in the north country.

Hottest hotbed of the game is Hull, Britain's third port, which has 40 men's teams and eight women's teams, though special mention should be made of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, village of 4,000 inhabitants. This place, where ball has been played continuously since 1912, has 10 teams.

R M. S.

Horne Defeats Alston

MONTREAL, June 12 (AP)—Carding a two-over-par 72 on the Beaconsfield course yesterday, Stan Horne of Montreal won the Quebec spring golf championship in a play-off with Bobby Alston of Ottawa, winner the past three years. Alston had a 73.

At the end of the regulation 36 holes Saturday, both had 139's.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Craig Wood and Byron Nelson tie with 68's in 18-hole play-off for National Open Golf title. Denny Shute, with 76, is eliminated from play-off.

NEW YORK—American polo team successfully defends International Cup, winning second-straight match from British, 9-4, as Tommy Hitchcock stars.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Navy is last of seven crews to arrive for the Intercollegiate Regatta next Saturday. Cornell's three crews check in just before Navy.

KANSAS CITY—Frankie Parker wins the Heart of America tennis tourney, defeating Gene Mako, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Don Grant, freshman mentor, takes over the duties of Head Coach Ed Leader, stricken with illness, as Yale prepares for its June 23 regatta with Harvard.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Emory Collins and Gus Schrader set new world dirt track racing records for the 7½-mile and the one mile—on half-mile state fairgrounds oval.

BURNT MILLS, N. J. — Yale beats Pennsylvania Military College, 13-4, and Harvard downs Princeton, 14-7, in opening games of National Intercollegiate Polo championships.

Clapper Mentions Political Career

HASTINGS, Ont., June 12 (CP)—Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, Boston Bruins defenseman, said he had been approached in regard to allowing his name to go before a Conservative Federal Nominating Convention in Northumberland Constituency.

"They spoke to me about it the other day," Clapper said. "I don't know much about it yet. I guess I'll have to have a little time to think it over."

Sylvanus Apps, Toronto Maple Leafs star center ice player, won the Federal Conservative nomination in Brant at a Paris Convention in the spring.

Mass State Elects

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Warren Tappin, of Winchendon, an outfielder, was elected to captain the Macssachusetts State College baseball team next season. Tappin led the team in batting this year.

Polo in Montreal

MONTREAL (CP)—An International polo match will be held here July 1 between the Loudonville Club of Albany, N. Y., and the Montreal Polo Club.

Catchers to Try Tosses From Plane

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Shades of Gabby Street!

Baseballs will be dropped from an airplane flying at 600 feet at the National Semipro Baseball tourney here Aug. 11. Any player entered may try to catch 'em for a new altitude record.

Some 20 years ago Street—then Walter Johnson's battery mate with the Senators—caught a ball dropped from the Washington Monument. That's 555 feet. He didn't hold the ball until about the 13th attempt.

Gabby's record seems fairly safe. The semipros get only three chances. But there's a $100 reward if one succeeds.

College Baseball

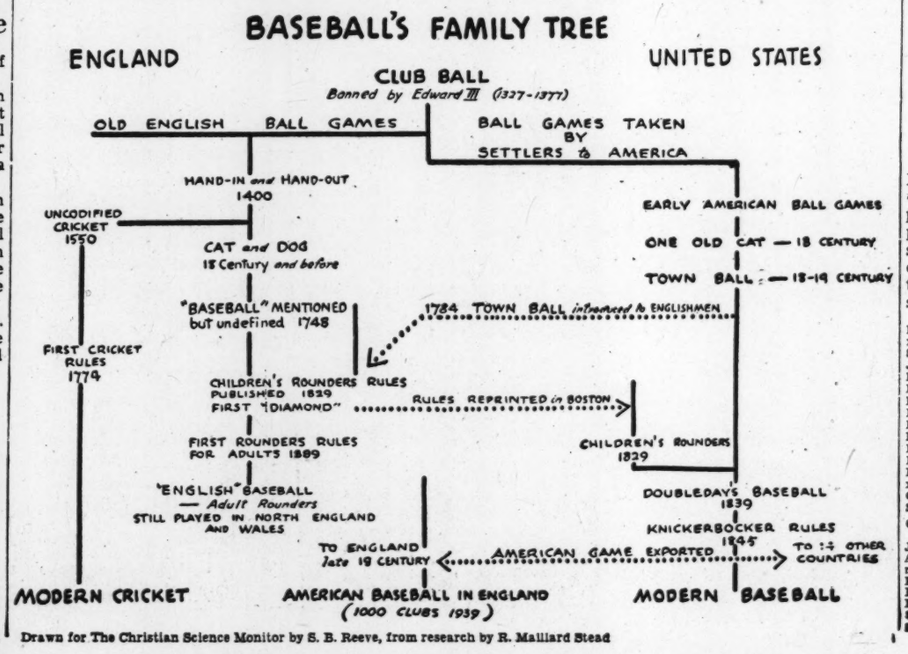
Results June 10

Providence College 8, Yale 5.
Penn. A. C. 7, Temple 2.
Union 3, Syracuse 2.
Clarkson 4, St. Lawrence 3.
Pennsylvania 13, Princeton 4.
Boston College 3, New Hampshire 2.
Tufts 4, Harvard 2.
Massachusetts State 5, Amherst 2.
Holy Cross 5, Brown 1.
Penn. State 14, Pittsburgh 2.
Rutgers 9, Virginia 8.
Villanova 7, Loyola (Balt.) 1.

College Polo

Results June 10

Harvard 14, Princeton 7.
Yale 13, Pennsylvania Military College 4.


BASEBALL'S FAMILY TREE
ENGLAND
UNITED STATES
CLUB BALL
Banned by Edward III (1327-1377)
OLD ENGLISH BALL GAMES
BALL GAMES TAKEN BY SETTLERS TO AMERICA
HAND-IN and HAND-OUT 1400
UNCODIFIED CRICKET 1550
CAT and DOG 18 Century and before
EARLY AMERICAN BALL GAMES
ONE OLD CAT — 18 CENTURY
TOWN BALL — 18-19 CENTURY
"BASEBALL" MENTIONED but undefined 1748
1784 TOWN BALL introduced to ENGLISHMEN
FIRST CRICKET RULES 1774
CHILDREN'S ROUNDERS RULES PUBLISHED 1829 FIRST "DIAMOND"
RULES REPRINTED in BOSTON
FIRST ROUNDERS RULES FOR ADULTS 1889
CHILDREN'S ROUNDERS 1829
"ENGLISH" BASEBALL — Adult Rounders STILL PLAYED IN NORTH ENGLAND AND WALES
DOUBLEDAY'S BASEBALL 1839
KNICKERBOCKER RULES 1845
TO ENGLAND late 19 CENTURY
AMERICAN GAME EXPORTED
TO 1/4 OTHER COUNTRIES
MODERN CRICKET
AMERICAN BASEBALL IN ENGLAND (1000 CLUBS 1939)
MODERN BASEBALL

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by S. B. Reeve, from research by R. Maillard Stead

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 11

International League

Montreal 1-8, Baltimore 14-3.
Rochester 2-1, Syracuse 0-0.
Toronto 3-2, Newark 7-0.
Jersey City 2-6, Buffalo 1-5.

American Association

Kansas City 1-2, Milwaukee 4-1.
Louisville 5-6, Indianapolis 4-3.
Toledo 5-6, Columbus 6-5.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 2.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 6-1, Portland 4-0.
Seattle 5-3, San Francisco 1-2.
Oakland 4-3, San Diego 2-5.
Hollywood 6-2, Los Angeles 4-8.

Texas League

Tulsa 6-1, San Antonio 5-5.
Beaumont 7-1, Oklahoma City 6-0.
Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 6.
Houston 10, Dallas 4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-2, Nashville 1-1.
Birmingham 3-2, Little Rock 0-0.
Knoxville 5-0, Chattanooga 4-4.
New Orleans 7-1, Memphis 5-0.

Eastern League

Elmira 5, Scranton 1.
Williamsport 12, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Springfield 18, Binghamton 5.
Albany 6, Hartford 0.

Golf Prize Money

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—Distribution of prize money in the 43rd National Open Golf championship, with first and second place, worth $1,000 and $800 respectively, to be decided in a second 18-hole play-off round between Craig Wood and Byron Nelson:

	Score	Prize
Denny Shute	70-72-70-72-76	$700
x-Marvin Ward	285	medal
Sam Snead	286	$600
Johnny Bulla	287	$450
Ralph Guldahl	288	$325
Dick Metz	288	$325
Ky Laffoon	289	$175
Harold L. McSpaden	289	$175
Paul Runyan	289	$175
Ed Dudley	290	$108.34
Harry Cooper	290	$108.34
Henry Picard	290	$108.34
Horton Smith	291	$100
x-Wilford Wehrle	292	medal
Olin Dutra	292	$ 66.67
Sam D Byrd	292	$ 66.67
Clayton Heafner	292	$ 66.67

And $50 each, John E. Rogers, and Jimmy Hines, 294 and $50 each, Tommy Armour, Johnny Revolta, and Jimmy Demaret, 295 and $50 each, E. J. Harrison, Boby Cruickshank, Matt Kowal, and Jim Foulis, 296 and $50 each, Victor Ghezzi, Felix Serafin, and Edward Oliver, 297 and $12.50 each Jim Turnesa, Ray Mangrum, Alvin Krueger, and Al Espinosa.

X—Amateur.

Mrs. Fabyan Out Of French Play As Riggs Wins

AUTEUIL, France, June 12 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., was eliminated in the quarter-final round of the French hard court tennis championships today by Mme. M. Lebailly, an unranked French player, 6—1, 6—1.

In men's singles, Bobby Riggs, American favorite, eliminated Marcel Combemale of France, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 8—6.

Another American star, Elwood Cooke, advanced to the quarter-finals when Franjo Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia was forced to quit because of a blister on his hand. Cooke was leading at the time 6—2, 2—1.

Lazzeri Signed To Manage Leafs

TORONTO, June 12 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, former major league second baseman, has been signed to succeed Jack Burns as manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, of the International League, President Don Ross announced today.

Ross said Lazzeri signed the papers last night after a conference with club officials and Burns, who will remain with the Leafs as their regular first baseman. Burns took over the managerial job from Dan Howley last season.

Vanderbilt Wins Again

HARWICH, Eng., June 12 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vim easily defeated her 12-meter rivals in the Harwich Regatta today, winning a 24-mile event by three minutes 46 seconds.

Vim took the lead near the end of the first half of the course from T. O. M. Sopwith's Tomahawk. She then increased her lead without setting spinnaker as did the rest of the fleet.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati	32	17	.653
St. Louis	26	21	.553
Brooklyn	24	22	.522
Chicago	25	24	.510
New York	25	25	.500
Pittsburgh	23	26	.469
Boston	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	17	30	.362

Results June 10

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 6.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.

Results June 11

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Chicago 5, Boston 3, six innings.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1, 10 innings.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 8, 11 innings.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4, 11 innings.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	W	L	P.C.
New York	37	9	.804
Boston	27	17	.614
Cleveland	27	21	.562
Chicago	25	21	.543
Detroit	24	23	.490
Philadelphia	18	30	.375
Washington	18	31	.367
St. Louis	13	35	.271

Results June 10

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 6, Washington 5.
Detroit 17, Washington 5.

Results June 11

Chicago 7, Boston 5.
Boston 4, Chicago 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 5.
New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 3.

Atlanta is defending Southern Association League laurels.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Saturday's sales 254,930
1939 volume to date 100,912,055
1938 volume to date 96,513,398

Market Leaders Slip Fractions To Over a Point

Stock market leaders today dallied in lower territory.

While losses ranged from fractions to more than a point near the final hour, exceptional lightness of selling was viewed as a favorable sign. Transfers for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Some bearish implications were seen in the General Motors' Michigan union labor difficulties, but business news, on the whole, was hardly depressing marketwise. In boardrooms one explanation of the reactionary slant was that the list was merely "resting" after its upturn last week.

Behind the greater part of the time were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Gypsum, du Pont, Santa Fe, Texas Corp., Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores, Sperry, and U. S. Rubber.

Up a shade at one time were Pan-American Airways, Standard Oil of Cal., Gobel, Consolidated Edison, and Philadelphia Coal & Iron.

Ragged trends prevailed in the curb. On the offside were Aluminum of America, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and International Petroleum. Up as much as a point or so were Salt Dome Oil and Lake Shore.

Bonds Drift Lower

Bonds drifted irregularly lower today in moderate dealings.

U. S. Treasuries were off as much as 12-32 of a point shortly before the close.

Corporate issues recording fractional declines included American & Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake and Ohio 3½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Goodrich 6s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Italian bonds showed virtually the only strength in the foreign list, the securities of most other nations declining slightly.

U. S. Property Value Assessed in '37 At $139,005,744,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated at $139,005,744,000 the assessed value in 1937 of property in the 48 states and District of Columbia subject to general and selective property taxes.

The per capita assessed valuation was put at $1,083.

This represented, it said, a decline of 14.9 per cent from the 1932 figure, when the per capita estimate was $1,312. Real, personal and other property was included in the estimate.

Only three states—Delaware, Florida and Iowa—scored an increase in 1937 over the 1932 valuation.

The survey said no statistics were available for the years between 1932 and 1937, since the annual survey of financial statistics of state governments was suspended during that period.

The per capita assessed valuation by states in 1937 ranged from $1,933 in Rhode Island to $195 in South Carolina. In a separate category was the District of Columbia with a per capita assessed valuation of $2,858.

Wheat Hits Lowest Levels in 3 Weeks

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Depressed by increased movement of new wheat in the Southwest and improved weather and crop conditions in the Northwest, wheat values slumped more than a cent today to the lowest level in three weeks. July contracts fell to 73⅛, off as much as 1⅝.

Selling came from sources in both the winter and spring wheat belts. Enid, Okla., received 575 cars of new grain. Hedging pressure was in evidence and the resulting decline touched off stop-loss liquidation.

Wheat closed 1⅛-1⅝ lower than Saturday, July 73¼-⅛, September 737⅛-¾; corn ¾-½ lower, July 49⅛-49, September 50⅞-¾; oats ⅜-⅝ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was uniformly lower today although small selling orders appeared to have an exaggerated effect on prices. British funds were as much as ⅜ of a point off and trans-Atlantics scaled downward after morning steadiness. Industrial shares displayed some resistance to the general trend. Commodity issues tipped back and losses among domestic rails ranged to 1½ points.

Paris: Bourse prices fluctuated irregularly today in quiet trade. Rentes ended 20 to 55 centimes ahead and Bank of France gained 40 francs. Royal Dutch shaded lower while Suez Canal posted a small gain.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 2 to 8 points higher today. Lack of action on the U. S. Agriculture Appropriation bill emphasized the difficulty of obtaining some grades of the staple for immediate use, brokers said, which encouraged buying.

Wheat futures rallied after early losses to close unchanged to ⅛ penny higher. Effect of weekly world wheat shipments and favorable North American crop advices was offset by covering.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¼	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	*3	62½	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	36	35¾	36	Jun10
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jun10
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	7	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	54	53¾	54	
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y31
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	
123¾	51⅜	Alleg pf xw	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 8
147⅜	61⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	77⅛	69¾	77⅛	+ 1⅛
139⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jun 8
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun10
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun10
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	166	165½	165½	Jun10
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	3	12	12	12	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	30	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	70	70	70	+ ¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	21	36¼	35¼	35¼	—1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 9
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅞
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	Jun10
31	16¾	Am Airlines	13	30⅝	29	29⅜	—1⅜
173¾	103¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	127⅜	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 9
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	1	38	38	38	Jun10
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	18	96	95¾	95⅞	— ⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	— ½
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 9
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 8
123¼	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	123½	123	123¼	Jun 9
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 8
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 6
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun10
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19½	19⅛	19½	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun10
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	15	15	15	Jun 9
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅛	4	4	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	31½	31½	31½	Jun 7
50¼	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	4	50	49¼	49⅜	— ¾
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	5	5	
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	4	29½	29½	29½	— ½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	9	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	1	39	39	39	— ⅜
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	8	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	4	55¼	55	55¼	Jun 9
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	Jun 8
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
53⅜	35½	AmSm&R(1½g)	10	43¾	42½	42½	—1¼
139	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	Jun 6
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67	67	67	Jun 9
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	10	25	24⅜	24½	— ¾
13½	8¼	Am Stores	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 8
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 9
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	18	169	168	168½	— ⅝
87⅞	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	85¼	85	85	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150⅜	150⅛	150⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86¼	86	86	—1
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	35	34½	34½	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	5	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda(½g)	34	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Jun 7
23⅜	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	22	23	22½	22¾	— ½
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	9	26½	26⅛	26½	Jun 9
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	3	4	3⅞	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	—1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	40	40	40	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	6	75	75	75	Jun 9
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60	60	60	+5½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun 6
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	26	29¼	28½	28⅝	—1
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	1	64	64	64	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	18½	18¼	18½	— ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	5	13	13	13	M'y31
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 8
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Jun 9
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	3	54⅛	53¼	53¼	— ¾
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 9
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 7
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 9
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	Jun10
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 9
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	21⅞	21⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
23	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	23	22⅞	23	Jun10
101½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun 1
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	+1
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8	8	8	Jun10
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅞	Bendix Av (¼g)	17	23½	23	23¼	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	49	49	49	— ½
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	13	58	57	57⅜	—1⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% p. (1)	2	17	17	17	— ⅝
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	108	108	108	
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17⅜	17	17	Jun10
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	— ¾
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	19	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22	22	22	
20¼	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	8	20¼	19½	20⅛	Jun 9
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	24½	24¼	24½	
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	27	26⅞	26⅞	Jun10
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	16	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¾
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	— ½
50	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	7	50	49	50	Jun 9
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun10
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun10
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11½	11½	11½	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	3	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun 9
15¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	9	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	9	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
15⅜	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	3	14¼	14	14	— ¼
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 7
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	4	7¼	6⅞	7¼	Jun 9
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun 9
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
		C					
19¼	13¼	Calif Packing	1	18	18	18	
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jun 6
2⅜	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Jun 9
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	15	17½	17	17¼	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (¾g)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl(.55g)	3	16	16	16	Jun 7
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 9
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	—1¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	45	44½	44½	— ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¾
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 9
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 9
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	39	38½	38½	— ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	8	8	8	Jun10
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	1	20½	20½	20½	
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 2
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	33	32½	32½	—1⅛
92	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	91¾	91¾	91¾	Jun 9
25⅛	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	2	21	21	21	Jun10
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 7
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	Jun10
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
⅜	¼	Chi Great West	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 9
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 9
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 8
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13	13	13	Jun10
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
48⅛	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	5	⅜	¼	¼	Jun 6
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 9
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	85	70½	69¼	69⅞	—1¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jun 9
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	3	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	16	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	128	128	128	Jun 8
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅞
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	12	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅜
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ⅞
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	29¼	29	29	— ¾
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun 9
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	20	20	20	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	117	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	+ ½
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	84½	84½	—4
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	89¾	89	89¾	Jun10
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
110	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Jun 3
13¾	9¾	Comi Solvents	9	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	59	59	59	
29⅜	25⅜	Com'th Ed (.80g)	23	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 5
30⅜	19	Conde Nairn (½g)	7	24	23	23	—1
6	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Jun 6
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	2	20½	20	20	— ½
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 9
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	34	31½	31	31¼	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107¼	107	107	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun 9
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
48⅛	44⅝	Consol Gas (2)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
¾	¼	Consol Oil (.80)	22	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 9
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun10
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jun 7
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	7	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	Jun 9
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	38	37¾	37¾	—1
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jun10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7½	7½	7½	
36⅞	29¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	21⅜	Cont Oil D (½g)	21	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Jun10
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	11	64⅝	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175⅜	176	Jun 9
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
38	21	Crane Co	19	23⅜	23⅛	23½	— ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 9
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	12	30¼	30	30¼	Jun 9
13	7½	Crosley Corp	1	11	11	11	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	Jun10
40¼	35	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jun 9
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅜g)	*1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

Commerce and Finance

Steel Ingot Rate Chalks Up Eight-Point Rise in Three Weeks

Business and Industry

Unemployment Is Big Problem In Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands internal and external policy is quiet. This is primarily a result of the well-balanced political and economic development. This does not mean that the Netherlands is not influenced by the serious events in Europe. Owing to the economic structure of the country, it is sensitive to each change in the relations between the various countries. The heavy unemployment is a proof of this.

The following table shows the large unemployment in the Netherlands—a country with a population of 8,600,000:

	1937	1938	1939
January (in thousands)	466.2	439.3	405.9
February	439.6	420.8	375.4
March	403.4	372.6	340.6
April	359.7	354.7	
May	328.5	332.0	
June	310.6	311.0	
July	312.9	302.3	
August	317.8	301.8	
September	324.3	301.7	
October	340.4	318.7	
November	386.0	355.4	
December	437.5	433.6*	
Monthly average	368.9	353.7	

*Serious frost.

The following table, containing unemployment figures for some other European countries, is interesting as it gives an impression of the comparatively high rate of unemployment in the Netherlands:

	July, 1937	July, 1938
The Netherlands	312,907	302,312
Belgium	102,980	152,462
Denmark	69,389	86,616
France	337,376	370,688
Switzerland	49,244	49,703
Sweden	43,345	49,093

Except for the last months of 1938 unemployment in the Netherlands showed a continuous decline. The reduction was in the first place a result of the increased activity in the building trade and metal industry.

Building Increases

Building showed a substantial improvement owing to the enormous increase in public works. Moreover, the surplus on the money market and the difficulty of finding profitable investments has stimulated the construction of private houses. Various branches of the metal industry profit by the increase in public works and military activity.

During the past few years a number of measures have been taken for the solution of the unemployment problem. In the first place the Government pays unemployment relief to those people who cannot find work in spite of the Government schemes. Secondly, the authorities employ still more laborers for the cultivation of waste areas in the country and for other public works. In this way about 72,000 laborers were employed during February.

The granting of credits to new industries and for the expansion of existing industrial companies has the attention of the Government. The Government has created a special company for this purpose, which supports small and medium-sized companies, which cannot borrow in the money markets or from the banks.

Further, exports are supported by export credit insurance. This insurance is not directly by the Government, but the Government operates as a re-insurer of insurances effected by private companies. Moreover, measures are being taken for the strengthening of the domestic business life.

Government Intervention

Government intervention in commerce is increasing. The Government stated that its economic policy aims primarily at the maintenance and strengthening of private business. In the September, 1938, budget message it was stated:

"The Government has considered how far exports can be stimulated by other means. The Government draws attention to the sales on new markets and the recovery of markets lost owing to abnormal foreign competition. Also here the increase of employment stands in the foreground. If it is found possible to make work in this way for more laborers in manufacture, sums voted for relief in the budget will be used to a certain extent for this purpose."

On March 1, 1939, the Netherlands Government took a further step in the direction of protection through an increase in the import duties. Even after this rise the Netherlands tariff is still one of the lowest in the whole world. So far the Netherlands import duties have borne only a fiscal character, but now the Government has emphasized the need for protecting some branches of industry and also the importance of reducing unemployment.

Opposition to this change in the commercial policy in the Parliament was great and the legislative proposal had only a small majority in both Houses.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND

A year end dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable June 24, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3.00 P. M., June 16, 1939.

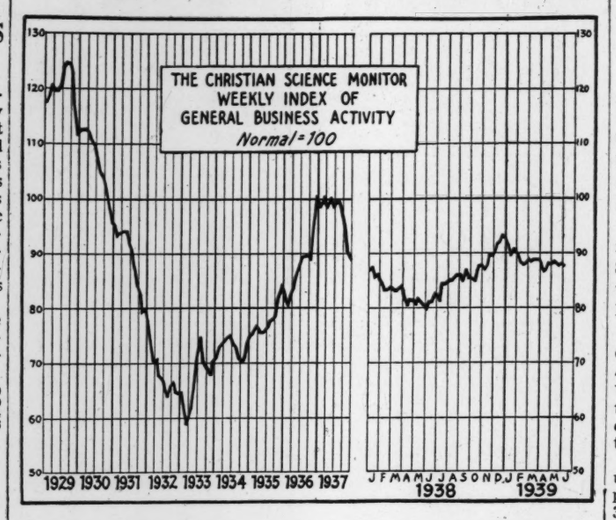
A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
June 8, 1939.

BLACKSTONE
Savings Bank
42 Washington St., Boston

Join Our 1940
Vacation Club

Interest Begins **JUNE 21**

Monitor Index of Business Loses Gain of Previous Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped back in the week ended June 3, losing all the gain of the previous week. The combined index registered 87.5 (prel.) on June 3 compared with 88.1 on May 27 and 79.9 on June 4, 1938.

Declines were shown in the reported figures for all three components in the week containing the Memorial Day holiday, but bank debits outside New York City fell short of the customary dip for the week and the adjusted figure recorded a moderate rise.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power output on the other hand dropped off substantially more than looked for in the holiday week, and even after allowances had been made for the holiday influence the adjusted figures countered gains in the seasonal indexes and in the trend for power production.

At its current level the index is continuing its regular sidewise movement of recent weeks and holding substantially above a year ago.

Retail trade activity was somewhat better during the week but remained about the same compared with a year ago. Wholesale commodity prices, however, dropped back again reaching a new point for the year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	June 3,* 1939	May 27 1939	June 4 1938
Combined index	87.5	88.1	79.9
Bk debits outside NYC	85.5	83.8	80.4
Elec power production	93.4	95.0	85.8
Misc carloadings	77.7	78.6	67.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This time the market really went through the 140 level with a small fraction to spare. Now they are saying if it can go to 140 it can go to 147. This branch of numerology always has ready some interesting conjecture like this.

The week's net gain wasn't much. But the best volume came on the upside, as on Friday when they jumped almost two points through the 140 level on the best volume in a fortnight. And, despite Saturday's featuring of the little rubber companies, leadership stayed with the "pivotals"—which is better than having the market led by Loft, Callahan Zinc, and such two-bit favorites.

The business news seemed good enough to explain the market, but not quite good enough to say that the market was skeptical. Steel operations again are the core of the good news; they are up 20 per cent in three weeks, scrap steel averages were up again, and the trade outlook for the summer months is distinctly improved.

News More Favorable

In the market's favor also was news that air travel is at a new peak and at capacity for some lines, that machine tool orders are doing better, that rail passenger traffic this summer is expected to be big (due to recent fare cuts and to the uncertainities of travel in Europe), that gasoline prices have been marked up, and that retail business is showing better gains on 1938. In fact, merchandise issues are doing better than the market.

The Washington news wasn't disturbing. The Mead bill, a revival of a hackneyed theory and a seeming symptom of intellectual bankruptcy in the capital, is a kind of subsidy for private banking, something like the encouragement to the private grocery business in the AAA blue-stamp program of relief distribution of surplus butter, and stuff. Probably nothing more will come of it than has come of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act (small business loans) but if it does, so much to the good for the bankers' volume.

Of course little businessmen with good credit won't like it, any more than wage-earners just one notch better off than reliefers like the programs of public charity housing and charity groceries. For such solvent businessmen will still have to pay the going rates for money while competitors with more questionable credit rating will get the subsidised 4 per cent. But the stock market is no more concerned with such things than is Washington.

Bigger Deficits on Horizon

Further evidence of coming deficits also helps. While the new alchemy of semantics is gilding the deficit, Congress is blowing it up. Next year's red ink finals will be whoppers compared with this year's. As a matter of fact this year's deficit will actually be below January estimates by perhaps a quarter of a billion dollars; but Congress is rapidly taking care of this so far as next year goes.

For one thing, the PWA program is late, so its outlays will be charged against next year. In January the President predicted a deficit of $3,326,000,000 for the coming fiscal year to begin July 1. But this only allowed for about $2,250,000,000 for "recovery and relief" which will run this year around $3,100,000,000.

It is inconceivable that in a year so close under the elections as 1939-1940 recovery and relief would be tapered. So that adds $900,000,000; and the farm bill already adds $400,000,000. Social Security Act changes will add another $400,000,000 to the deficit through cuts in budgeted revenue and increases in outlay, and this doesn't include possible cuts in unemployment insurance. The eleven supply bills passed so far raise the January budgeted figures by $400,000,000 and exceed this year by $900,000,000.

How the Money Goes

To add details only makes the story worse (or better). The Starnes bill would provide $500,000,000 more for public works. The Post Office-Treasury appropriation is up $200,000,000. Then come old age pensions, public health, etc. The CCC deficiency may be increased, and USHA may get more money, though it is now discreetly moved outside the visible budget.

All told, next year looks like outlays of $10,000,000,000 and a deficit of $4,000,000,000, which would be much the biggest yet except for the bonus year.

Maybe this explains the drop in governments last week—the first in many months. It looks a bit like the drop in early 1936, which came on news of the certainty of the bonus payment.

On the other hand there are plenty of other explanations. For one thing we actually lost a moiety of gold this month to foreign earmarkings. That might mean that the recent rise in excess reserves was about to level off. It did, in fact, drop last week.

Moreover, the recent peak in governments came just as Washington was talking about using some of the Stabilization Fund for some purpose of the moment. That would automatically lift excess reserves. And further, government bonds have risen out of line with high-grade corporates. Now they are waiting while corporates catch up.

Bond Yields Still Shrink

A ruler and pencil applied to the recent years, trend in long bond yields would indicate that by the end of 1940 they would be down to nothing. The new ¾ per cent notes just offered for conversion by the Treasury are currently quoted around 101 to yield around ½ per cent. (They were issued instead of long bonds to shake off the "free riders" on conversion privileges.

The Treasury passed up using a nice hole in its maturities from 1952 to 1954 where it might have sold 15-year bonds with a 2¼ per cent coupon. Its longest outstanding maturity, the 1960's, now yields around 2.40 per cent after last week's break. Mackay & Company put out a folder on the present "fantastic yields," saying, ". . . Treasuries due in August, 1941, for example, yield 0.01 per cent. At this return an investor would have to hold over $144,000 par value just to buy his morning paper every day . . ."

At long last the much postponed rule goes into effect July 1 (unless postponed again) prohibiting margin accounts by brokerage partners except with banks. Some houses don't mind, having such rules already in their partnership agreements. Others do mind.

The better business news, the prospects of a bigger and worse Treasury deficit next year, the excellent working capital position of most big business, the diplomatic quiet in Europe and the sharp business revival in Britain and France, seem to harbinger better stock prices here.

Steel Operations Rise 1½ Points To 53½ P. C. Capacity

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Magazine Steel reports an increase in the demand for finished steel boosted the ingot operations rate last week 1½ points to 53½ per cent, marking an eight-point rise in three weeks.

"But subsequent gains this month are likely to be small," says Steel's weekly review. "Some districts plan unchanged schedules at least until after July 4."

Production gains last week included: Pittsburgh, one point to 43 per cent; Youngstown, 3 to 51; Wheeling, 3 to 73; Birmingham, 7 to 67; New England, 5 to 40; Cincinnati, 8 to 68, and St. Louis, 9½ to 47.

Districts in which the rate was unchanged were Cleveland at 53 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania at 37, Buffalo at 44 and Detroit at 57.

A decrease in production in the automotive industry will be reflected in steel operations "for a number of weeks," says Steel, observing that "until the model change-over period has been bridged, other steel consumers must provide the principal support to production."

"Shipments of structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars show further gains and new business continues fairly heavy despite a falling off in awards last week," the review continues.

The magazine adds:

"Finished steel prices still are subject to concessions in certain instances. In addition to almost habitual weakness in reinforcing bars, plate quotations are being shaded, and official levels on sheets are not yet firmly established. Because of previous coverage new business in flat-rolled products is scant, but shipments are the heaviest since March."

Active scrap markets, especially at Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, raised steel's scrap composite 62 cents to $14.62. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.

California Oranges Outsell Florida Product by 76 Cents Box Past Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "California oranges outsold the Florida product by 76 cents a box during the past season," reported Paul S. Armstrong, General Manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, at a recent meeting of the Sunkist board of directors.

He declared the margin to be "particularly wide for a year of uniformly low prices, as Florida also had additional advantages of over 12 per cent larger box and larger orange sizes throughout the season."

He referred to the figures of the National Citrus Merchandising Committee in Chicago, showing that for the winter crop sold up to April 29, the California average was $2.72 a box, while Florida's was $1.96.

At the Sunkist meeting, T. H. Powell, sales manager, reported that the recent three-day picking holiday inaugurated by 21 of the larger Florida shippers did not reduce Florida shipments; he disclosed that the offerings for the week ending May 20 amounted to more than 1,400 cars, an increase rather than a decrease.

"This illustrates the failure of a gentlemen's agreement to regulate volume," Mr. Powell said, hinting at the advantages of California's system of voluntary proration supported by federal power of injunction to enforce marketing agreements.

"Evidently the Florida shippers who were not in the agreement," Mr. Powell added, referring to the non-enforceable system in Florida, "shipped enough to offset the co-operative action of their competitors who controlled 85 per cent of the Florida crop."

He showed that those in the Florida agreement were numerous enough to follow the California example of proration and thereby gain higher and more stabilized prices; the wide differential in favor of California oranges in the past season was credited mainly to this absence of an AAA agreement in the producing and marketing area of California's chief rival.

Says Business Drop Lacks Justification

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corp., said "there did not appear to be economic justification for any drastic decline" in business unless sentiment was influenced adversely by a new foreign crisis.

He informed stockholders in a message accompanying a dividend distribution of 75 cents a share the judgement on the business outlook was a repetition of that expressed in April, when he pointed out to shareholders there had been a slowly sagging trend for several months in the business curve.

Automobile sales to consumers, he said, have failed to "show a full seasonal improvement" over earlier months of the year.

To Investigate Privately Missouri Union Electric

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission announced that its investigation of the Union Electric Company of Missouri will be conducted privately "for the present."

The announcement was made after conferences between the new management of the Union Electric, and of its parent company, the North American Company.

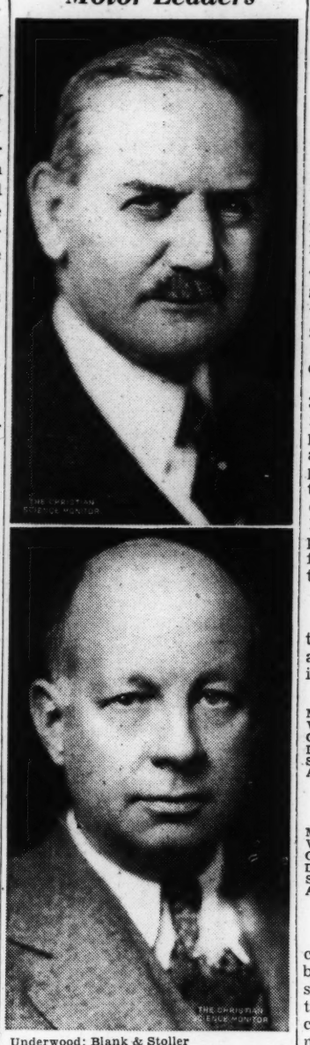
The Commission was assured that Union Electric Company will throw open its "relevant records" and co-operate with the Commission "in its investigation into the charges that funds of the company have been illegally used for political purposes."

The commission's announcement said, "relying on these assurances, the commission has vacated its order, of April 3, 1939, for public investigation of the charges made against the company, and will proceed for the present with a non-public investigation."

Exchange Seat Up $5,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $68,000, up $5,000 from the previous sale. The 1939 high price for a membership was $70,000 in March while the year's low was $51,000 in April. The latter represented a 20-year low.

Motor Leaders



Underwood; Blank & Stoller

Above: Alfred Reeves, retired general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Below: Pyke Johnson, former association vice-president, named to succeed Mr. Reeves.

Volume of Chain Store Sales Up 15.3 P. C. in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of chain store sales continued to show marked improvement in the month of May, according to a monthly report compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. The aggregate volume for the month for the first 25 chains to report totaled $249,188,067, an increase of $33,163,159 or 15.3 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago.

For the five months ended May 31, the same chains had sales totaling $1,062,257,975, which compares with sales of $972,104,221, an increase of $90,153,754 or 9.27 per cent above the similar period the previous year. This showing compares favorably with May, 1937, when these same chains reported sales of $240,443,716, and for the like five months period in that year of $1,016,896,645.

Sales by Groups

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for May and for the five months arranged in groups:

	May, 1939	May, 1938	P. C. Chg.
Mail Order	105,027,280	85,944,071	22.2
Variety	88,946,914	78,617,829	13.2
Grocery	35,882,884	34,070,323	5.3
Drug	8,170,989	7,653,275	6.8
Shoe	6,049,946	5,300,579	14.1
Apparel	5,110,094	4,438,831	15.1
	249,188,067	216,024,908	15.3
	5 Mos. 1939	5 Mos. 1938	P. C. Chg.
Mail Order	414,733,581	355,487,209	16.7
Variety	388,700,568	365,768,917	6.3
Grocery	171,328,762	168,670,105	1.6
Drug	41,001,859	39,150,907	4.7
Shoe	25,017,746	22,406,078	11.6
Apparel	21,475,459	20,621,005	4.1
	1,062,257,975	972,104,221	9.27

The showing made by these chains last month was actually the best monthly performance recorded since May two years ago, when they reported a gain of 15.4 per cent over May 1936. The improvement in sales volume was noticeable in all parts of the country, including the urban and industrial centers, which previously had lagged somewhat behind the rural districts.

The comparatively good weather undoubtedly was an added factor in this increase. While this gain substantially exceeds the gains registered in the previous month of this year, and demonstrates an upward trend in the consumer's purchasing power, the fact that May, 1938, was the low ebb in monthly sales volume for these chains should not be overlooked.

Once more the mail order group made the best monthly showing of all the chains, with an increase of 22.2 per cent for May over the like period a year ago, with one company showing a 35.1 per cent rise.

Suggest Liquidating Old Shoe Concern

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Trustees of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, having completed an examination of the manufacturing concern's affairs announced they probably would recommend immediate liquidation in a report tomorrow in Federal Court.

In going over the company's financial condition, the trustees, J. K. Vardaman, Jr., and John W. Lake, wrote down the value of its assets by $1,448,949, or from $2,708,903 to $1,259,954. Total liabilities were fixed at $1,074,302.

In addition, the trustees reported the campany was subject to a large amount of contingent liabilities, including approximately $105,000 due under the terms of agreements covering leased machinery.

Hamilton-Brown was established 56 years ago and once was the largest manufacturer of shoes in America. It had been through two receiverships in the last nine years. Before the present reorganization proceedings in bankruptcy were filed April 17.

Loans to Business Off for Third Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined for the third straight week in the seven days ended May 31.

The Federal Reserve Board said these loans by banks in 101 leading cities dropped $15,000,000 to $3,822,000,000 in the week. New York City institutions alone accounted for $8,000,000 of the decline.

Cotton Ginners Plan Levy To Promote Use of Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A plan to collect three and a half cents a bale on the 1939-40 cotton crop in promoting consumption was approved by the National Cotton Ginners' Association at their annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., attended by some 30 representatives.

The plan, as introduced by Mr. W. Rhea Blake, of Stoneville, Miss., executive secretary of the National Cotton Council, is for an advertising, research and legislative program to be financed by the levy placed on cotton producers, ginners, warehouseman, shippers and crushers. The Cotton Merchants' Association, Cotton Worehousemen and Cottonseed Crushers' Association have already approved the proposal.

There are approximately 2,500,000 growers, 12,000 ginners, 450 oil mills in the cotton belt, it was estimated.

Mr. G. M. Lester, of Jackson, Miss., was again named president of the association.

Brazil Suspends Cocoa Dealings in Blocked Marks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro reported that the Bank of Brazil has suspended the sale of Brazilian cocoa for German blocked marks.

The blocked marks could have been used by Brazil only for the purchase of German goods.

The suspension of blocked-mark dealings in cocoa followed, the bank advised the American Embassy, the contracting of German firms for the purchase of 240,000 bags of Bahia cocoa.

The embassy cable, which was made public by the Commerce Department, also said that Brazil had made arrangements to liquidate by June 15 all arrears in American exchange. This means that Brazil will make enough dollars available to Brazilian importers to enable them to pay debts to United States exporters.

Arnold Says Main Goal Lower Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, said that Government "is not interested in trust-busting for the mere sake of busting one or another of the great monopolies, but is attempting to bring the efficiency of mass production down to the consumer."

He was one of three speakers who discussed "Freedom and the Economic System on the University of Chicago round table broadcast over a nation-wide network.

"We can bring mass production down to the consumer only by removing the combinations which stand in the way of, and interfere with, the free distribution of goods," Mr. Arnold said, adding:

"We are engaged in clearing away the log-jams that are interfering with the distribution of goods. By enforcing competition and breaking monopoly control lower prices can be obtained. This is not an attack on freedom. By restricting the freedom of few, greater freedom can be given to many."

Mortgages Issued in 4 Months Of 1939 Equal $1,087,822,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the first four months of this year home mortgages totaling 396,158 and amounting to $1,087,822,000 were recorded in American cities and towns, according to a report from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Savings, building and loan associations accounted for 30 per cent of the dollar volume. Banks and trust companies were second with 25 per cent and individuals third with 19 per cent. Insurance companies had about 9 per cent of the recordings, mutual savings banks about 3 per cent, and the group of miscellaneous other mortgagees had about 14 per cent.

Increase Is General

A gain of about 3 per cent from March to April was registered by savings and loan associations and the same amount for mutual savings banks. Banks and trust companies dropped about 8 per cent from March to April. The totals for the first four months by groups were:

Type of lender	Number	Amount
Savings and loan associations	129,124	$322,148,000
Insurance companies	19,341	97,137,000
Banks and trust companies	85,673	273,780,000
Mutual savings banks	10,075	34,486,000
Individuals	105,047	204,263,000
Others	46,898	156,008,000
Total	396,158	$1,087,822,000

Savings and loan associations also showed a substantial increase in April commitments for mortgage loans. They made new home mortgage loans valued at $83,425,000, an increase of 13.7 per cent over March and a rise of 13.8 per cent over April, 1938. In the first four months, such new mortgage loans totaled $270,679,000, 13.9 per cent over the aggregate of $237,720,000 in the same period of 1938.

The district served by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee) led all other areas in the country in new loans during the first four months, $44,001,000. The Winston-Salem area of Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida was second with $36,844,000, and the district of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (Illinois and Wisconsin) ranked third with $25,903,000.

More New Family Units

New family dwelling units constructed or projected in all cities of 10,000 population or over in the United States during the first four months numbered 87,202 and were valued at $309,597,100 as compared with 65,581 units aggregating $228,187,300 in the same period of 1938. April units built or projected were listed as 21,442 as compared with 14,779 in April, 1938. The Board's statistical experts arrived at these figures after checking the building permits reported to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Building material prices stood at an index of 89.6 in April, a decline of 0.2 per cent from March and 1.8 per cent from April, 1938.

Canadian Products' Exports Advance Over 38 P. C. in May

OTTAWA (CP) — Export of Canadian products advanced sharply in May, according to a statement issued by Trade Minister W. D. Euler. May exports were valued at $93,987,974 compared with $67,769,500 in May, 1938, an increase of $26,218,474 or more than 38 per cent.

"It is quite evident," said Mr. Euler, "that the more hopeful situation in Europe and the visit of the King and Queen to Canada have had a brightening influence upon our international trade and the hope is that peace among the nations will be lasting."

During the first five months of the year domestic exports amounted to $368,722,605 compared with $324,414,891 in the comparable period last year, an increase of $44,307,714 or close to 12 per cent.

The May figures show export of wheat was 13,655,266 bushels, compared with 3,720,545 in May, 1938, and the value was $8,662,086 compared with $3,713,697. The average export price of wheat in May last year, however, was $1.10 a bushel but last month it had dropped to 63 cents.

There was a substantial increase in the export of planks and boards from $2,637,686 to $3,589,565. There were gains also in the exports of furs, fish, newsprint, automobiles, copper and nickel. The non-monetary gold bullion export in May was $13,274,109 as compared with none a year ago.

Pathe Film Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pathe Film Corporation reported net profit for the three months ended March 10 of $9,901, equal to $1.26 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, compared with $34,326, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 3 cents a common share, in the first quarter last year.

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British Markets Await Hoped-For Pact With Russia

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The virtual standstill of British markets again reflected their hair-spring sensitiveness last week even to the vaguest rumors of renewed European tension.

Reports of troop movements on the frontier of the free city of Danzig June 7—which were without confirmation—proved too much for the thin market which already had failed to maintain the previous week's recovery. There was an all-around narrow decline at the week's end.

Continued delay in British-Russian mutual assistance negotiations also was a depressing influence. There was a widespread view among financial observers that the only certain restorative would be signing of a strong agreement among London, Moscow and Paris.

The importance of maintaining market firmness was emphasized by Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade.

Mr. Stanley told the House of Commons that "I would like to appeal to 'the ordinary man' not to act as if an inevitable emergency of war was hanging over us and there was no point any longer in making the ordinary provisions and plans on which the trade of this country depends."

In a luncheon speech, Mr. Hudson said, "The mere fact that Hitler is going to make a speech next week does not seem any reason for not placing orders in the United Kingdom this week."

An encouraging picture of a British trade revival, which he said was not due entirely to rearmament, was drawn by Mr. Stanley in a House of Commons debate Friday.

The reduction of unemployment by 286,523 to 1,492,000 between May 15, 1938, and the same date this year, was evidence of a trade revival, he said, because figures showed that January-March production had reached the level of the first quarter of 1938.

Mr. Stanley argued that if the boom were purely unreal, one due to unproductive expenditure, a large increase in raw material imports and a decline in exports might be expected, but trade figures, he contended, suggested that British industry was supplying usual demands and there was no dislocation of normal industry.

The failure of Australia's £6,000,000 (about $28,080,000) defense loan had a depressing effect on British investment securities.

Public response to the loan was so poor that underwriters were called on to take up 80 per cent of their commitments.

House Would Let Big Non-Reserve Banks Into FDIC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House voted to relieve state banks with deposits of $1,000,000 or more from the requirement that they must join the Federal Reserve System to qualify for Federal deposit insurance after 1941.

The proposal was approved as an amendment to a Senate bill extending for three years from June 16 the period in which loans to executive officers of Federal Reserve member banks may be renewed or extended.

The House changed this to five years and sent the bill back to the Senate.

Treasury Offer Is Successful

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Holders of $415,619,500 worth of the $426,554,600 of the one and three-eighths per cent Treasury notes maturing Sept. 15 accepted the Treasury's offer of new five-year, three-quarters of one per cent notes in lieu of cash payment.

The September notes were refunded last week, officials said, to take advantage of favorable market opportunities and to clear the way for borrowing of "new money" to finance Government operations in September, if necessary.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of AmericaNTS(SF) (2.40)	34½	36½
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	19½
Bank of New York (14)	420	427
Bankers Tr (2)	56	58
Brooklyn Tr (4)	79	84
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	101	104
Chase National (1.40)	33	35
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48	50
Commercial (8)	165	175
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bank&Trust (3)	56½	57½
Empire Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
First National (Bos) (2)	43¼	43¾
First National (100)	1790	1830
Guaranty Tr (12)	275	280
Irving Trust (.60)	11¼	12¼
National Cit (1)	26	27½
New York Trust (5)	110	113
Public (1½)	29¼	31¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¼	5¼
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	109	113
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31	33
American Equitable (1.20)	21¼	22¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	13	14½
Am Reinsurance (1.60)	40¼	42¼
Am Reserve (2½a)	24¼	25¾
Am Surety (2½)	51¼	53¼
Automobile (1a)	33	35
City of NY (1.20)	22½	24
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	28¼	30
Conn Gen Cas (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	122	126
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	41¼	43½
Glens Falls (1.60)	39½	41½
Globe & Rutgers (.60)	11	12½
Globe & Rutgers	20	22¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26¼	27¾
Hanover (1.20)	28¼	29¾
Hartford Fire (2)	79	82
Home Ins (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead (1)	18¾	20¼
Mass Bond (3½)	56¼	58¾
Natl Fire (2)	60¾	62¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
N Hampshire (1.60a)	46½	48½
N Y Fire (1)	15¼	16¾
Phoenix (a2)	78	82
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
St Paul Fire (8)	222	228
Springfield (4½a)	119	122
Sun Life (15)	390	440
Travelers (16)	476	486
U S Fid & G (1)	21	22½
U S Fire (2)	31½	33½
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	111	111	111
2 3¼s '46-44	111:20	111.18	111.18
2 3¾s '56-46 reg	116.3	116.3	116.3
12 4¼s '52-47	122.7	122.7	122.7
1 2½s '52-50	107.5	107.5	107.5
5 2¾s '54-51	109.4	109.4	109.4
1 3s '55-51	112.3	112.3	112.3
25 2¾s '60-55	100.16	100.11	100.11
10 2¾s '65-60	107.26	107.21	107.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	110.1	110.1	110.1

Home Owners Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	100.10	100.10	100.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100	100	100
5 Adams Exp 4½s'46st	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s'44	78¼	78¼	78¼
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	29	29
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Allg Chalm cv 4s'52	108⅞	108¾	108¾
26 Am&For P&s 2030	64¾	64¼	64¼
3 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Am Int 5½s'49	103	102½	102½
1 Am T&T 5½s'43	111½	111½	111½
24 Am T&T 3¼s'66	110⅝	110	110
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	110¼	110⅛	110¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106½	106½	106½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
12 Arm Dsl 4s 57	100	99¾	99¾
28 Arm Del 4s 55	100	99½	99⅞
19 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅜	110¼	110⅛
23 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103¼	103¼
5 ACL cfc 4s 52	61	61	61
8 ACL 4½s 64	61⅛	61¾	61¾
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	42	42	42
Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 B&O 5s 96 F	21	21	21
1 B&O 5s 96 F ct	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O cv 4½s 60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3 B&O 1st 4s 48	59	58⅝	58¾
5 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	52	52	52
6 B&O 5s S W 50	41⅜	41½	41½
3 B&O 5s S W 50 ct	41	41	41
2 B&O 4s T C 59	48½	48½	48½
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117⅛	117½	117½
9 Beth Stl 4½s 60	107½	106⅞	106⅞
19 Beth Stl 3¾s66	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
23 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111½	111½	111½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	94	93¾	93¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	104	103¾	103¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57	34½	34½	34½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	37	37	37
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55¾	55½	55½
45 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101¾	101½	101½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	93	93	93
10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96	96½
15 Can Pac 4½sperp	76	76	76
2 Can Ill E&S 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Cen New Eng 4s '61	31¾	31¾	31¾
4 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
31 Cen Pac 5s '60	47½	47¼	47¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Cen RRNJ 4s '87	15	15	15
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	79	77⅞	79
23 C&O 3½s '96	100	99¾	99¾
17 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9⅜	9¼	9¼
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99½	98½	98½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	103¾	103¾
11 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅝	17½	17½
19 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chi LS&E 4½s '69	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
1 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
43 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	52	52	52
3 CRI&P4½s'52A	6	6	6
1 CRI&P 4s '88	12½	12½	12½
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 CSt L&NOM4s '51	55	55	55
5 CT&SE inc 5s '60	53	53	53
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	109¼	109	109
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	91¾	91¾
5 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'67	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	108¾	108½	108¾
7 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	90½	90¼	90¼
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84	83⅞	84
11 Col & So 4½s'80	35	35	35
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102½	102½	102½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
17 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	116	116	116
15 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58n	116½	116¼	116¼
Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106½	106½
4 Con Oil cv 4½s '51	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
12 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111⅝	111¼	111⅜
51 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	108⅞	109
6 Container 5s '43	100	99¾	100
23 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108	108¼
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35½	35	35
3 Dayton Pw&L 3½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60	59½	60
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	106	106	106
1 D G & E 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 D & R G 4s '36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 N & R G West 5s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 D&R G West 5s '55 Asd	3	3	3
1 Det Ed 3½s '6 6	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
10 Det T Tun 4½s '61	101	101	101
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 East'n Ry Minn 4s '48	106	106	106
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	10	10	10
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
24 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105	104⅞	104⅞
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
11 GMAc3s'46 102 27-32		102 27-32	102 27-32
1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
13 Goodrich 6s '45	103 23-32	103 23-32	103 23-32
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84½	84½	84½
6 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84½	84½	84½
1 Gt Nor 5s '72	87	87	87
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76	82½	82½	82½
9 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	106½	106⅛	106⅛
2 Gt Nor 4s '46	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 4s '46	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75	75	75
5 G Bay & W 5s	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	78½	78½	78½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	38	38	38
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	49¼	49	49
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	137a	131½	137a
17 Ill Cen 3½s '52	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	55	55	55
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56¼	56⅛	56¼
12 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
5 Ill Cen 5s '53	59	59	59
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	52¼	52	52
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	47⅞	47½	47⅞
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	94	94	94
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55¾	55¾	55¾
36 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	58	57¼	57½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	80	80	80
4 Int Gt Nor 4½s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10½	10½	10½
2 Int Hydro El cv6s '44	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
42 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅞	98⅝	97⅞
2 Int Rys CA 6½s47	98½	98½	98½
35 Int Rys Am cv 5s'72	83¾	83	83
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	65¼	65⅜	65⅜
11 Int T&T 5s '55	68	68	68
5 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	91½	91½	91½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 K C South 5s'50	70	70	70
3 K C South 3s '50	69⅞	69½	69½
8 Kans G&E 4½s'80	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Koppers Co 4s'51	102½	102½	102½
5 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56½	56½	56½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54½	54½	54½
12 Lac Gas 5s'39	89⅜	89½	89½
2 L S & M S 3½s'97	87	87	87
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19¼	18	19¼
5 LehVal 4½s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	17½	17	17
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17½	17½	17½
2 Loews 3½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	85	84¾	84¾
14 Louis & U un 4s'40	100¾	100½	100½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80½	80½	80½
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	110	110	110
13 Maine Cen 4½s'60	44⅞	44½	44½
16 Manhat Ry 7s '90	49	48	48¼
4 Mich Cen 3½s '52	94	94	94
5 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	13	13	13
5 MSP&SSM 4¼s'78	69	68¼	68¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	47¾	47	47¾
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	72	72	72
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22	21⅜	21⅜
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9	8¾	8¾
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	20	20	20
7 M-K-Tex st1 4s '90	37½	37⅛	37⅛
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	21¼	21¼	21¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅜	14½	14⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14¾	14½	14½
9 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅝	3½	3½
5 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	29½	29½	29½
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅛	101	101
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	37¾	38
8 New Eng T&T 5s'52	123½	127½	127½
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105½	105½	105½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	69	69	69
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	33	32¼	32¼
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54¼	54¼
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	50¼	50½
7 NYC cn 4s '98	59⅜	59	59⅜
8 NYC 3¾s '46	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59¾	59¾	59¾
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50½	50	50
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	78½	78½
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	58½	58	58¼
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50	49	49¼
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106	106	106
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	110½	110¼	110¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
10 NY NH&H cv 6s'48reg	13½	13½	13½
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	6½	6⅜	6½
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	107	107	107
8 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
4 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	101 9-32	101 9-32	101 9-32
6 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	86	86	86
1 NY W&Boat 4½s '46	3	3	3
2 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '39	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106	106	106
5 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¾	57¾	57¾
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	48¾	48¾	48¾
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	48¾	48¾
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	69½	69	69½
11 NorPac 3s 2047	43¼	42¾	42¾
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108⅝	108½	108⅝
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108½	108½	108½
1 Oklaho G&E 3¾s'66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Oklaho G&E 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Pacific Cst2lst 5s'46	57½	57½	57½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pac Gas&El 4es'64	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104	104	104
3 Parmelee T 6s'44	55	55	55
21 Pen Co 4s'63	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 Penn-Dix 6s'41	99½	99½	99½
11 Pen P&Lt 4¼s'61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s'66	106½	106½	106½
24 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	99¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	84¼	85
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89¾	89½	89½
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	83	82¾	82¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	65½	65¼	65¼
2 Pere Marq 4s'56	56⅞	56	56⅞
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	109	109
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77	108	108	108
8 Phila Co 5s'67	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
66 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	43¾	43¾	44
11 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13¼	13¼	13
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	8½	8½	8½
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109	109	109
2 PCC & SL 5s'70	106¾	106½	106¾
18 Portl Gen El 4½s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Porto Ro A Tob 6s '42	43½	43½	43½
46 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	15	15
3 Potomac El P 3¼s66	109½	109½	109½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	73½	73½	73½
10 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	102	102
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	104	104
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 St L&SF 4s 2ndAct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
21 St LSW 1st 4s '89	59	59	59
1 StPaul UnDep5s'72	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 San Diego G&E 4s65	111	111	111
3 Schulco 6½s'46B	30	30	30
34 Seab AL cn 4s 45	6⅝	6½	6⅝
11 Seab AL 6s st	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Sea AL aj 5s '49	2	2	2
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4⅜	4½
2 Sea-AlFla 4s'35A ct	3¼	3⅛	3¼
10 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93½	93⅛	93½
10 Sou Pac 4½s'68	45¼	45	45
23 Sou Pac 4½s'81	44	43¾	43¾
5 So Pac 4½s'69	44	44	44
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64½	64½	64½
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	55½	55½	55½
30 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47¼	47	47
1 South Ry 6½s'56	74¾	74¾	74¾
16 South Ry gen 6s '56	71½	71	71¼
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	56¼	54⅞	54⅞
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
15 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104	104⅛
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	118⅛	118¼	118¼
1Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Third Ave 4s '60	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Tide WaAscoO3½s'82	107	107	107
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	115	114¾	114¾
51 Un Pac 3½s '71	100	100	100
98 Un Pac 3½s '70	100⅛	100	100
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
13 UnRys St L 4s '34	30½	29½	30½
14 US Steel 3¼s'48	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 Util P&L 5½s'47	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Vandalia 4s '57B	103	109	109
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Walker H 4½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Walwrth 4s '55	63	63	63
10 WarnerBros cv6s '39	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	43½	43½	43½
2 West Pen P 5s '63 E	120½	120½	120½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 WNYaPa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	18	15	15
2 Western Un 5s '51	64½	64½	64½
3 Western Un 5s '60	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 Western Un 4½s 50	62½	62½	62½
2 Wheel St 4½s'66A	95½	95½	95½
7 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105	104¾	105

Foreign Bonds

18 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	49½	49¾	49¾
4 Antioquia 7s '45	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Antioquia 7s '46	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4 Antioquia 7s '45	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Antwerp 5s '58	91	91	91
13 Argentine 4s '72	79¾	79½	79½
7 Argentina, 4s '72	79¾	79¾	79¾
16 Argentine 4½s 48	95	94¾	95
9 Argentine 4½s'71	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Australia 5s '57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 Australia 4½s'56	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Austria 7s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Belgium 7s '55	113	113	113
8 Belgium 6½s'49	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
7 Belgium 6s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Berl City El 6s '55	24	24

Soviet Price on Peace Bloc Far East Aid, Berlin Hints

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations is a remark often voiced here.

In all these issues England, according to the German standpoint, has said many fine words which have, however, been contradicted by hostile acts immediately afterward. This is illustrated, it is said in the press here, on numerous occasions for example, when Germany sought to buy supplies of whale oil, English interests bought it up under their noses; and when Germany made an economic treaty with Rumania a few months ago this produced a loud protest from England, despite Prime Minister Chamberlain's implied recognition of General and Southeast Europe as a German sphere of economic development.

Criticism of Soviet Avoided

There is a continuance of the significant omission of criticism of Soviet Russia from the German Press. This does not however mean that the viewpoint consistently held has been abandoned, namely, that Russia must be excluded from Europe. In fact one of the strongest objections against England at present is that it has "opted for Moscow."

Were one to judge the present European situation simply from the words used by either side one would be nonplussed by the fact that representatives of both the democracies the totalitarian states saying practically the same things, but it is soon clear that there is either an extraordinary ability to miss the point, or that these words mean different things to both sides.

Talks of a "general settlement," of justice, of "lebensraum" or living space, and of peace have however quite different connotations in the western democracies from what they have in Germany. For example, the reception given both here and abroad to the "settlement" of the Czechoslovak problem, or of the war in Spain, indicates these divergences clearly and indicates that any talk of a roundtable conference at the present time is merely useless.

Europe today, according to the German view, is in the throes of "Machtpolitik" or power politics, where actions alone count. In such conditions England's adherence to a straight course appears to be the most effective influence on German thought.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, June 18; July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m. WIXAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.) July 2, Aug. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 2, Aug. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 18 and 25.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 2, Aug. 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 18, July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 18; July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 2, Aug. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on June 18; July 2, 16; Aug. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRS, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on June 18; July 2, 16, 30; Aug. 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 18, July 16, Aug. 20.

Christian Science Lectures Scheduled

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

England

Devonshire

Exeter: Odeon Cinema, Sidwell Street, 3 p. m., June 25.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, Helvetiaplatz, 7:30 p. m., June 26. In English.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., June 19.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., June 20.
Redondo Beach: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Torrance Boulevard and Broadway, 8 p. m., June 23.
Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 3 p. m., June 18.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Twelfth Street and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 22.
Sonora: Veterans Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., June 23.
Yreka: Shasta Theater, 8:15 p. m., June 20.

Colorado

Canon City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 20.
Longmont: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 18.
Loveland: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 3 p. m., June 18.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 22. (Lecture will not be radiocast.)

Illinois

Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., June 18.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8:15 p. m., June 23.

Kansas

Beloit: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 19.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 3:30 p. m., June 18.
Waterville: Church Edifice, 5 School Street, 8 p. m., June 20.

Michigan

Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., June 20.
Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 4 p. m., June 18.
Mt. Pleasant: Mt. Pleasant High School, 8 p. m., June 19.

New Hampshire

Berlin: City Hall, 3 p. m., June 18.
Littleton: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., June 19.

New York

Bath: Haverling High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 18.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth and Forty-fifth Streets, 8 p. m., June 19.
Manhasset (auspices First Church, Great Neck): Manhasset High School, 3:30 p. m., June 18.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 20.
Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Vassar College Chapel, Raymond Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 23.

Ohio

Bucyrus: High School Auditorium, Woodlawn Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 16.
Greenville: St. Clair Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., June 20.

Oregon

Hillsboro: Union High School, 645 East Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., June 19.
McMinnville: High School Gymnasium, Cowls and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., June 22.
Portland (joint lecture): Paramount Theater: 1037 Southwest Broadway Avenue, noon, June 20.
Seaside: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 18.

Tennessee

Johnson City: North Side School, North Roan Street, 8 p. m., June 20.

Virginia

Yancey Mills (auspices First Church, Greenwood): Church Edifice, 3 p. m., June 18.

Washington

Chehalis: Junior High School, 8 p. m., June 20.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 23.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 22.

Wisconsin

Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 22.

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Quality Shoes at a Price—
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X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
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SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

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- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

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Milk Cream Butter

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MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

FLOWERS

THE

ROSERY

LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1905

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Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

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ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

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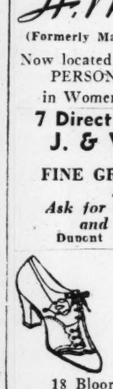

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LONDON (Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

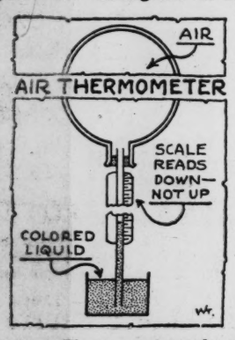
Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Is a Limit to the Degree of Cold Possible to Obtain?

Heat is considered to be the energy of motion of the molecules of a substance, and cold is considered to be a negative condition—the mere absence of heat. An object will be colder than another if it has less molecular vibration. The entire absence of molecular movement, then, would be the limit of cold. This point is called "absolute zero."

The first efforts to assign a value to this absolute zero were made at the opening of the eighteenth century. Using an air thermometer (an instrument for measuring temperature by means of the expansion and contraction of air with temperature changes), the French physicist Amontons arrived at the figure —240° Centigrade for absolute zero. Three quarters of a century later, improvements in the air thermometer gave rise to the figures as —270°.



A hydrogen thermometer has given some very interesting results. It is found that for each increase of 1° C., the hydrogen increases in pressure 1/273 of its pressure as measured at 0°. Also, for each decrease of 1° in temperature, there is a drop of 1/273 of its pressure. If this rule holds good for all temperatures, absolute zero, where hydrogen would have no molecular activity or pressure, would be —273° C.

In 1848, Lord Kelvin devised a scale of absolute temperature based entirely on the fundamental laws of thermodynamics and independent of the properties or behavior of any particular substance. This scale placed absolute zero at —273° C., the same point as the one indicated by the hydrogen thermometer.

It is considered to be a thermodynamical impossibility to deprive a substance of all its heat in a laboratory. Physicists, however, have very closely approached this limit. Helium gas has been solidified under pressure to produce a temperature of within about one degree of absolute zero, or about 450° Fahrenheit below zero—and, for most of us, that should be cold enough.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

It's Good for You!

"It's good for you—it's good for you!
Oh, eat this spinach, now—please do;
And carrots make you beautiful.
All children should be dutiful!"

Oh, dear—it seems, the livelong day,
That's all that Nurse and Mother say!
It must be grand to be so old
You never, never need be told:

Oh, well—some day when I'm grown up, I'll eat DELICIOUS food:
Not just because it's "good for me," but
just
because
it's
good!

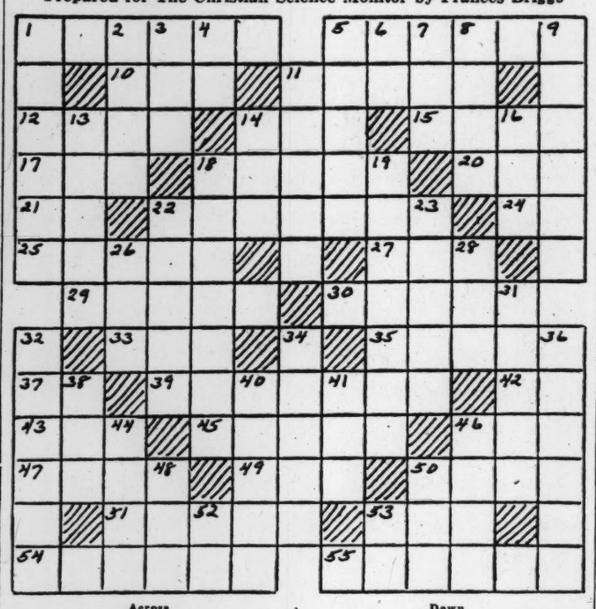
—**Minny M. H. Ayers**

Current Events Test

1. France. The announcement by Premier Daladier is seen as an indication of lessened tension.
2. A rural housing program for low-income families.
3. A British King set foot on American soil—the first in history.
4. The Mayor of Jersey City had been denying to certain groups the right of free assembly in public places and the Supreme Court ruled that this right should be respected.
5. France.
6. The Government has united its land, sea, and air forces under the command of General Gamelin.
7. Latvia and Estonia.
8. To speed up the negotiations designed to link Russia with the Franco-British defense alliance.
9. The determination by Germany to deport thousands of Polish Jews.
10. He plans to keep on the job to expedite passage of the work-relief appropriation bill and continuance of excise taxes.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Manasseh's eldest son?
5—What cloth derived its name from Calicut, India?
10—What town of Iraq is on the Euphrates?
11—If you visited Jutland, whom would you see?
12—What does an ombrometer measure?
14—Who is a diminutive character in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
15—A watermelon grows on what?
17—What is a metal tool for ripping out nails?
18—What are excavations in the earth from which mineral substances are dug?
20—What is a varying weight of India?
21—Plural ending is what?
22—What is a river of Burma?
24—What is name of an artificial language?
25—Where did Saul visit witch on eve of battle of Gilboa?
27—What is a town of southwestern Persia?
29—What was standard of ancient Romans?
30—Who was a leader of rebellion against Moses?
33—What is another name for the Lion?
35—What do you call hardened clay?
37—Who was a king of Bashan?
39—Who is a poor relation of a peer in "Our Mutual Friend"?
42—Where is Sedalia (abbr.)?
43—Who was David's seer?
45—Who was a Benjamite of I Chron. 7:7?
46—What is a vessel for holding liquids?
47—Who was Greek god of love?
49—Cerise is a shade of what?
50—A covenant is what?
51—What is Charles Primrose, hero of a Goldsmith novel?
53—Amminadab was son of whom?
54—What are divisions of a drama?
55—What headdress is worn by men in the Levant?

Down

1—What was once chief weapon of Maoris?
2—Color sand is what?
3—What Hebrew measure of liquids is mentioned in Bible?
4—In speaking of Biblical Zemaraim, what pronoun would you use?
5—What is a gem carved in relief?
6—Article.
7—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
8—Who was wife of Osiris?
9—Who was Titania's husband?
11—What is the wild dog of Australia?
13—What is a river of northern France?
14—What metal was well known to ancients?
16—Kish was son of whom?
18—What actress married E. H. Sothern?
19—Who was a king of Israel and Judah in 10th century B. C.?
22—Who compiled a thesaurus which is still a standard of its kind?
23—What is a river of Poland?
26—What is an edible yellow split pea of northern India?
28—— Islands are a part of Aleutian Islands.
31—Who was chief minister of Ahasuerus?
32—What English poet wrote "The Pleasures of Memory"?
34—What is a brown earth highly valued by artists as a permanent pigment?
36—Where is the famous Throgmorton Street?
38—What is a needlefish?
40—Who was a famous Hebrew scribe and priest of 5th century B. C. (poss.)?
41—What is a weight used in Denmark?
44—A pigeon is what?
46—Ridge of a roof is called what?
48—Who was Babylonian moon-god?
50—What is a counter at which food is served?
52—Church of England (abbr.).
53—Symbol for ruthenium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tolerant Socrates

Socrates saved himself much annoyance and not a little unhappiness, as other wise men may do, by refusing to take offense at uncomplimentary remarks respecting his person and beliefs which were made behind his back.

Once when he returned home after a brief journey he was told of certain insulting speeches a critic had made about him during his absence.

Socrates' only reply was the facetious remark, "Let him beat me, too, when I am absent."

Daily Quotation

PRAISE too dearly lov'd, or warmly sought,
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought.

—GOLDSMITH

In Lighter Vein

Occupied!

"Mary, you were entertaining a man in the kitchen last night. I don't like it."

"Nor do I, ma'am; but you were using the drawing-room."—Hartford Courant.

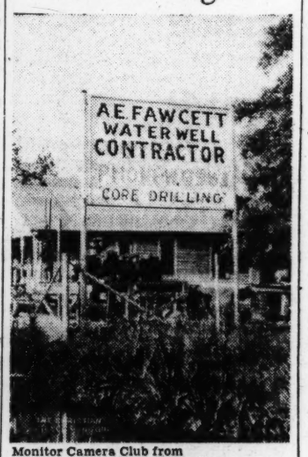
Daily Anecdote

Appearances

One day at dinner Samuel Taylor Coleridge was seated opposite a silent man with a high forehead. Observing the spacious forehead, and noting the owner's protracted silence, Coleridge "theorized himself into an exalted opinion of the gentleman's intellectual powers." He grew impatient to hear the strange gentleman speak, for he was certain that when he did, he would utter something profound and original.

Presently a dish of apple dumplings was placed before them. The rigid features of the intellectual gentleman gradually relaxed from a slow smile to a grin, and he exclaimed, rubbing his hands, "Them's the jockeys for my money!"

Fun in Signs



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. C. A. Putnam, La Porte, Texas
What's in a Name?

Reason Enough

"Why did he start this bowling alley?"

"Oh, he just wanted to make a little pin money!"

Kingly Example

When King Edward VII visited the Isle of Man he was escorted through parts of the island by Hall Caine, the author. When His Majesty was about to depart on the royal yacht, it was proposed that a photograph be taken of the royal party and its island hosts.

The family of the author was, of course, included; and when the prints were shown, it was found that Hall Caine's young son had committed the indiscretion of keeping his hat on in the presence of the King. Manx society was much shocked at this, and Mrs. Caine chided the lad; but he stoutly maintained his action, saying, "But, Mamma, I watched the King—and he kept his hat on, so I did too!"

Simple, My Dear Watson!

Brown and Smith were walking down North Street when they were passed by a smartly dressed woman. Smith was sure that he knew her.

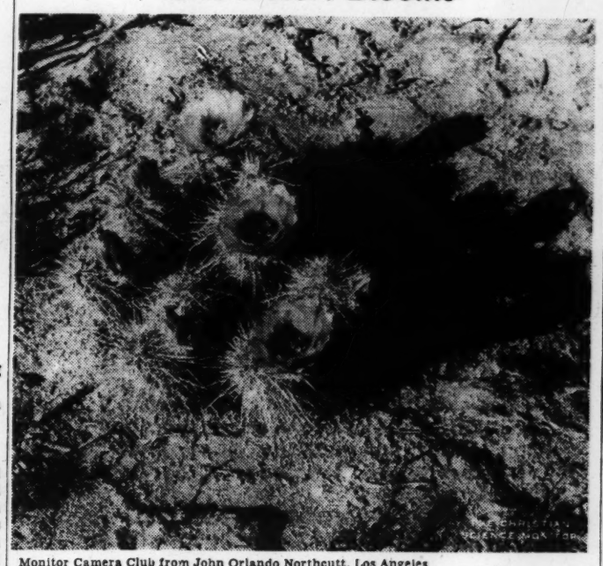
"I say, Brown, old man," he remarked, "do you know that woman across the street?"

"She certainly looks familiar," came Brown's reply. "It's my wife's dress, my daughter's hat, my mother-in-law's umbrella — why, of course! It's our cook."—Kentish Mercury.

A Verse for Today . . .

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!—ISA. 52:7.

The Desert Blooms



Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles
No Rose Ever Had More Thorns.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What nation is planning to release, by Sept. 1, at least 150,000 of its 1,000,000 men under arms?

2. What New Deal program was boosted from $800,000,000 to $1,600,000,000 by the Senate last week?

3. What new chapter in history was written at 10:44 p. m. on Wednesday, June 7, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.?

4. What recent decision by the United States Supreme Court affected Mayor Hague, Democratic boss of New Jersey?

5. What country has expended $20,000,000 in caring for Spanish refugees?

6. What steps has France taken to unify its defense forces?

7. What two countries last week joined Denmark in accepting Hitler's offer of a nonaggression pledge?

8. Why has Britain sent a special envoy to Russia?

9. What is the latest issue to cause friction between Germany and Poland?

10. Why has President Roosevelt postponed his West Coast trip?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

'Not Far From Each One of Us'

When Helen Keller was yet a girl it was decided that effort should be made to convey some religious concepts to her mind, and Phillips Brooks was asked to assume the responsibility.

When the name of God was expressed to her in the language she could understand, Helen Keller answered simply: "Is that His name? I have always known Him, though I did not know His name."

Verily, He is "not far from every one of us, for in him we live and move and have our being."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mother's Day

Hollywood, Calif.

It was on the Monday morning after Mother's Day, and the local bus carried two of its regular little girl passengers on their way to school. The topic of conversation was, of course, to be expected.

"What did you give your mother for Mother's Day?" asked the Slightly-Older.

"I gave her two cards I made myself," replied Dimpled Redhead, "an' some flowers." She paused a moment over the further explanation which she seemed to feel was necessary. "I asked the man what flowers could I get for a nickel; an' he said, 'Take sweetpeas.' Then he said, 'Keep the nickel.' "

The eyes of two adults met across the bus aisle, and they smiled.

When Slightly-Older had related her part in the gift-giving, she asked: "What did your mother say?"

Dimpled Redhead smiled fondly at the recollection of just what had happened, and lowered her head a little, as though it were too sacred to be shared. It was nice of her to tell! "My mother loved me up," she said, "an'—an' gave me some of her flowers."

Sweet memories to be cherished, long after the flowers have withered! But at least one passenger sent out a silent, heartfelt tribute to the third member of this little transaction, to one who had paid a tribute to Motherhood in general—the man who earns his living by selling flowers.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arce, Campero (käm-pā′-rō är′-sā) — Bolivian Minister to Rome.

Bonnet, Georges (zhôrzh bô′-nĕ′) — Foreign Minister of France.

Chodacki, Marion (kô-däts′-kē) — Polish Commissioner to Danzig.

Di Maggio, Joe (dē-mäd′-jō) —Star outfielder of the New York Yankees (American League baseball team).

Espil, Dr. Felipe A. (fā-lē′-pā ĕs-pēl′) — Argentine Ambassador to the United States.

Kerr, Sir Archibald Clark (kär) — Britain's Ambassador to China.

Kuhn, Fritz (frĭts kōōn)— Head of the German-American Bund.

Lelong, Lucien (lü′-syăN lē-lôN′)—Famous French designer.

Pariani, Gen. Alberto (äl-bĕr′-tô pä-ryä′-nē) — Italian Chief of General Staff.

Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira (ăn-tô′-nyōō thē ô′-lē-vā′-rä sä-lä-zär′)—Premier of Portugal.

Sarabia, Francisco (frän-sēs′-kō sä-rä′-byä)—Mexico's leading aviator, who recently was killed in a crash after setting a new speed mark between Mexico City and New York.

Ubico, Jorge (kôr′-kä ōō-bē′-kō)—President of Guatemala.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baton Rouge (băt′-ŭn rōōzh′)—Capital of Louisiana.

Daumier, Honoré (dō′-myā′) —French caricaturist of the nineteenth century.

San Juan (sän hwän′)—City in Puerto Rico.

van Loon, Hendrik Willem (văn lōn′)—American author, born in Holland.

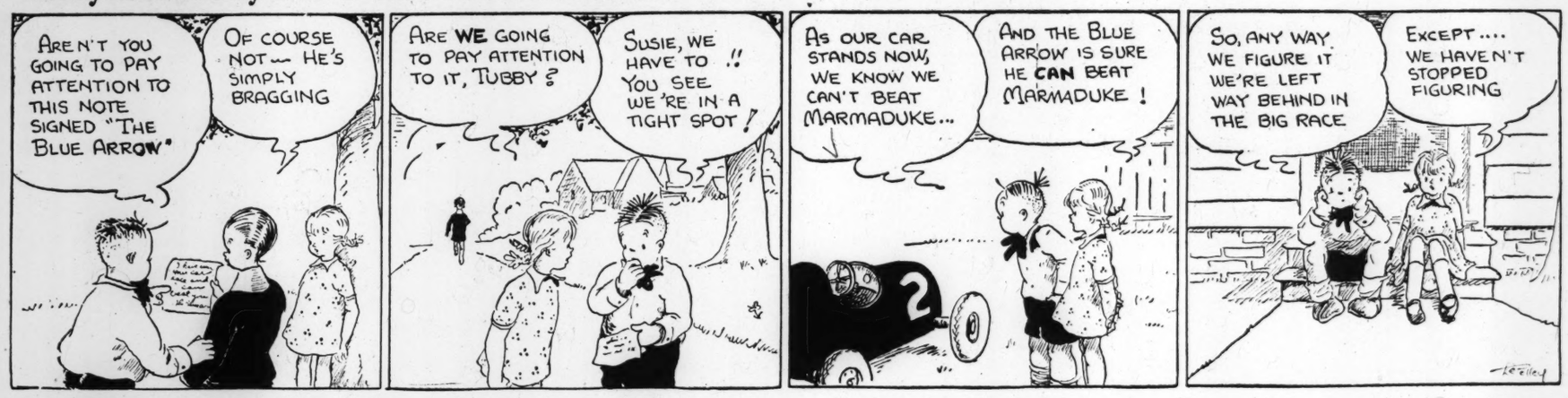
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

'Sing a Song of Sixpence'

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their songs. By this means I always have the music of the season in its perfection.—Addison.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Don't Disturb the Thinkers*

By LE PELLEY


ARE N'T YOU GOING TO PAY ATTENTION TO THIS NOTE SIGNED "THE BLUE ARROW"
OF COURSE NOT— HE'S SIMPLY BRAGGING
ARE WE GOING TO PAY ATTENTION TO IT, TUBBY?
SUSIE, WE HAVE TO !! YOU SEE WE'RE IN A TIGHT SPOT!
AS OUR CAR STANDS NOW, WE KNOW WE CAN'T BEAT MARMADUKE...
AND THE BLUE ARROW IS SURE HE CAN BEAT MARMADUKE!
SO, ANY WAY WE FIGURE IT WE'RE LEFT WAY BEHIND IN THE BIG RACE
EXCEPT.... WE HAVEN'T STOPPED FIGURING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Real Nice Day—*

Decided today I'd been neglecting my friends lately—
So I looked up the postman—
Had a nice walk with the policeman—
Then stopped in to see the butcher—
MEATS
With the usual good results—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Treasurer Doesn't Believe in Fairies*

By THE HAGERS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
"WITH MAGIC TOUCH, I'VE WAVED MY WAND; NOW SEE HOW I'VE TRANSFORMED THE POND."
BILL MALLARD, MAYOR, SLOWLY SCANNED THE WORK SYLVESTER SCAUP HAD PLANNED,
THEN TOOK A PAPER FROM HIS DRAWER. "YOUR WAND YOU'LL HAVE TO WAVE ONCE MORE
TO BUILD THIS GREEK ACROPOLIS. OUR TREASURER JUST GAVE ME THIS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

From King to Flag

From entertaining the King and Queen of Great Britain the United States turns this week to the honoring of its own national emblem in the observance of Flag Week. The turn is not so great as it once might have been, nor will the nation, indeed, find anything incompatible between enthusiasm for a charming royal couple, representatives of a most friendly Empire, and enthusiasm for the symbol of national patriotism and greatness.

The gap occasioned by the War of Independence had, of course, been bridged generations ago, but this fact was exemplified anew when King George on Friday placed a wreath on the tomb of George Washington, American Revolutionary leader and first President of the United States.

The heritage of Americanism and its gift in turn to the world was well summed up on Sunday afternoon by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, in his baccalaureate address. He referred to seven American documents that express the essence of American Democracy and likened them to portions of the Bible. He spoke of the Mayflower Compact and the Declaration of Independence as an American Genesis and Exodus, the Bill of Rights as the United States's Ten Commandments, Washington's Farewell Address as a major prophecy, the national anthem as a psalm, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address as "the gospel of true Americanism" and Woodrow Wilson's last article as a great American "epistle."

All these may be better understood if one goes back of them to episodes in English history reaching to the signing of the Magna Charta, the original of which now is on display as part of the British exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The visit of Great Britain's royal couple does not, of course, symbolize any alliance or diplomatic agreement with the United States. America will continue to go its own way, to cherish its own ideals and its own security. But Americans will better understand and appreciate some of the background of their own flag as a result of this event.

High Cost of Lawyers

Nothing, it appears, is easier to obtain than advice. Also, nothing is more disregarded when freely given, nor more closely followed when given at a price. It is perhaps entirely a personal matter how much one pays for the advice.

In recent years, however, the public, and many lawyers as well, have become aware that in several cases, as Franklin would say, too much has been paid for the whistle—the advisory services of the attorney. Heavy fees unquestionably have nurtured suspicions among the public at times with reference to the legal profession. Too often the prospective client looks at his counsel as less a friend and counselor and more a necessary evil whose interests are secured only with monetary bonds.

This attitude has brought about a widespread situation, regretfully recognized by attorneys and Bar generally, where persons needing legal aid have preferred to forget their grievances rather than risk an unpredictable fee.

For a Court to take notice of the situation is evidence enough that it is serious. Judge Stanley E. Qua, in a written opinion for the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, said recently that it would be difficult to conceive of anything more likely to undermine public respect for the administration of justice than a widespread suspicion that the courts are aligned in aiding the distribution among counsel of excessive proportions of the funds of those unfortunate enough to become involved in a controversy.

Naturally enough, the Bar, from which the answer must come if it is to retain its prestige and the respect of the public, has in various sections made an effort to improve the situation. One or two suggestions for legal service centers where fees would be definitely scaled have come forward, and in some municipalities the local bar has adopted a scale of minimum fees. The problem of the excessive fee has not been entirely erased, however.

Justice obviously is not a commodity to be bought and sold. Neither should its administration nor the availability of legal service to the general public be impeded by a barrier of exorbitant price.

The Old Manse

Few houses in America are more mellowed in the literary tradition than the Old Manse in Concord. News that the Massachusetts Public Reservations Trustees have taken an option on the quaint old clapboard house will be received with pleasure.

The Rev. William Emerson had scarcely moved into his new home before its windows rattled to the musketry on the nearby battlefield, and it was on its walls that a tiny Ralph Waldo Emerson scratched his first poem, and looked out upon that "rude bridge" and dreamed his majestic lines of the "shot heard 'round the world."

Nathaniel Hawthorne followed the Emersons in occupancy of the house, giving it its familiar name with his "Mosses From an Old Manse." How important a period his residence there was, particularly in his literary development, is hinted at in his own works in the introduction to "The Scarlet Letter," and is proved in later chapters by the style that flowed from his pen so short a time after his removal.

For three centuries America has been such a bustling place it has had scant time to look to its traditions, but, certainly, such a charming place—and such a notable one in the cavalcade of America—should be spared demolishment.

Gay Going

On the recent Whit-Monday holiday in Britain, the Great Western Railway ran a "Kiddies' Express" to one of the seaside resorts; and among other devices employed to entertain the small passengers on board, there was a distribution of paper caps at the beginning of the trip. Here, possibly, is an idea that might appeal to those adult travelers who suffer, on a long train journey, from the aloofness that traditionally prevails among English carriage folk. For even one paper cap would flutter the composure of a carriage, and might even cause the newspaper "isolationist" to divert from type.

Naturally, there would have to be a tactful master of ceremonies; but there seems no reason why the festive approach to a cruise on wheels should not catch on, as it has done in the case of a cruise at sea. It is true that nonrompers would probably remain in the majority, and in their "reserved" compartments; but one suspects that there are quite a few others who would prefer to go gay in a permanent way. Possibly, however, not enough to start a genuine rival to "The Flying Scotsman" in "The Jolly Gael."

Alloy in Pots of Gold

Pots of gold which occasionally flash into the news spotlight are always intriguing, but nowadays a problem comes with their discovery. Uncle Sam may get you if you don't watch out! But anyhow, here is recent news from hidden treasure fronts.

In a vacant hotel near Westbury, Long Island, was found $20,000 in gold coins, bank notes, jewelry and bank books of accounts in a score of banks. Cash alone totaled $14,000. Gold pieces amounting to $500 were secreted in a stove, and $10 in an iron pot. In an old cracker can on a pantry shelf and under mattresses were found many $20 bills and other paper money, some dating from 1850. The treasure was found by an attorney handling the affairs of an elderly woman, owner of the hotel, who recently was taken elsewhere for care after living in the building alone for over twenty years.

A youth swinging a pick in a CCC project near Los Angeles unearthed a tin can containing twenty-one $20 gold pieces. In Benton, Ky., a farmer demolishing a sheep house to use the site for a garden, found a jar that held $690 in $10 and $20 gold coins. A rancher at Weiser, Idaho, plowed up four $20 gold pieces during his spring plowing.

A U. S. Government dredging boat working in the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, brought up coins believed to have come from a broken chest of Spanish gold lost long ago from a pirate craft. But here's the bad news: Members of the crew who were lucky enough to get coins were warned that if they sold them they were selling government property—and if they kept them they would violate the U. S. law against holding gold. A dilemma is still a dilemma, even if it has golden horns. Who ever would have dreamed of a legal alloy in a pot of gold and the hitherto unalloyed joy of finding one?

Roller skating is reported to be included in a course given in the New York public schools. In other words, they're teaching the four R's.

"Why, then the world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will open."

—Shakespeare

The Bookshelf

For a World Government

The authors of SECURITY: CAN WE RETRIEVE IT? (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.50) are Sir Arthur Salter. It is one of the most interesting pieces of collaboration in current letters.

Sir Arthur, economist and internationalist, has written the major portion of the volume. It is a penetrating analysis of the tragic errors of the past two decades—a hopeful study of the methods by which he believes a return to ordered world government may be achieved.

But it is Sir Arthur, Member of Parliament, who has written the analyses of the "intolerable surrenders" of recent British policy. And it is Sir Arthur, the politician, who sits in judgment on those members of the Cabinet with whom he disagrees.

Apparently Sir Arthur feels he must point the finger in order to prepare the way for his proposals as to British policy. But really it isn't needed. His "Draft Manifesto," offered as an approach to a world settlement, is sufficiently arresting to engage attention.

Essentially, the thesis of the book is that the postwar era developed with the League as an "inter-state" system, rather than a government to which individual nations sacrificed a portion of their sovereignty. He finds that it failed, not only because it lacked the force and the will to enforce decisions, but because those decisions represented "contending political ideas" without adequate relation to the justice and redress so necessary in the critical postwar period.

* * *

Sir Arthur contends that the path back to collective security lies in the "gradual establishment of such relations with the fascist countries as may later result in their voluntary re-entry into the League or their acceptance of some similar system." He eschews a combination of strength which would force the fascist countries to accept League methods and decisions. But he believes that only a "defensive alliance against specified assailants" can today lay the first stones in the structure of international order.

This reliance on force—based on a not necessarily valid assumption of the inadequacy of moral values—would be inadequate were it not for his further plans. He urges Britain to issue a statement of policy as the basis for a "general settlement." It involves rather thoroughgoing treaty revision, direct renunciation of the Versailles "war guilt" clause, and rearrangement of the mandates and German access to colonies and raw materials. Disarmament would be required all round as a guarantee of good faith.

* * *

The plan, as Sir Arthur himself declares, is not astoundingly new, but rather a drawing together of proposals long discussed piecemeal. Its value, however, lies not only in the integration but in his powerful clarity and simplicity of presentation. Seldom does he take refuge in brilliance of phrase; but he turns a pointed pen occasionally, as when he tells the United States that it must decide "between being only a good neighbor or being also a good citizen."

Fittingly, because his ideas so closely parallel those of Clarence Streit, Sir Arthur outlines his views upon "Union Now." His disagreement with Mr. Streit's plan of a democratic union of fifteen nations is mainly one of timing. But Sir Arthur warns against contending over methods and urges the various schools of thought in unison to "press the campaign against unrestricted sovereignty," thus to stimulate gradual development of some form of world government as the only alternative to power politics and anarchy.

Gx.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Corned Beef Fiasco

When the navy recently purchased 48,000 pounds of corned beef from the Argentine, a cry of indignation arose from the country's livestock interests which frightened Congress into forbidding such purchases by law.

What are the facts?

1. Argentine corned beef is superior to the American product because it contains the choice cuts of beef. Since the American cattle grower can get more for his beef on the hoof, he cannot afford to put choice cuts into corned beef. These cuts instead are sold for roasts and steaks at higher prices.

2. The purchase was made after open bidding, in which American canners offered to sell the beef at 23½ cents a pound, while the Argentine bid was less than 9¾ cents a pound. Acceptance of the Argentine bid meant a saving to the taxpayer of about 14 cents a pound.

3. The money paid to Argentine canners would probably find its way back to this country by the purchase of American products, since in the past fifteen years the South American country has spent $486,000,000 more for American goods than we have spent for Argentine products. So profitable a customer deserves consideration on the most selfish ground.

Though the transaction was a comparatively minor one, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, the vociferous objections to it and the subsequent submission of Congress to those objections are highly significant. They show how sectional interests triumph over the interests of the nation as a whole in questions of foreign trade. Here was a deal good for the men who have to eat the beef, good for the taxpayers who have to foot the bill, good for the manufacturers who sell their products to the Argentine, good for the employees who work for the manufacturers. Yet Congress, under whip and spur, says No.

The incident throws dramatic light on Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policy, by which, against tremendous obstacles, the Secretary is trying to introduce common sense and sound business principles into our trade relations with the world.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

I've Never Been to Kamchatka

On the slopes of the Alps I have listened to the cowbells tinkling in the evening breeze; in the crater of Vesuvius I have ventured near the cone when eruptions were occurring with uncomfortable frequency; on Virginian sands I have bathed in the surf when the relentless waves came pounding on the shore. Canada, east and west, I have traveled. Europe in its widely varying moods I have seen. But I have never been to Kamchatka.

I confess this frankly, because my failure to do so on another occasion almost took the underpinning from whatever reputation may have been attached to me as a modest traveler.

It all happened one day when a colleague remarked that it must be interesting to travel, and that I must have visited some unusual places. I allowed that I had traveled a good deal, but, I added, almost unthinkingly, that while I had journeyed afar from time to time I had never been to Kamchatka.

"Kamchatka," he repeated, his eyebrows lifting. "Where's Kamchatka?" A simple question like that required no hesitation.

"Alaska," I replied. And a gleam of admiration came into his eyes at the ready fund of geographic knowledge he detected.

"Yes," I went on, enjoying my importance, and started to point it out on the map.

"Kamchatka . . . Kamchatka . . . Now, just where is Kamchatka?"

When we finally found it, it was, of course, not in Alaska but in Siberia.

. . . No, I have never been to Kamchatka.

W. W. C.

The Visit in Retrospect

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

The visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth was undoubtedly a landmark in our running record of current history, but it is a landmark not too easy to define and describe. Breathless, starry-eyed exaggeration characterizes much of the spot-news reporting and broadcasting of the trip. Failure to perceive really important factors is the opposite mistake. What, therefore, is the reasoned view?

1. Not much in international affairs is any more important than the relations of Great Britain and the United States; anything that makes this relationship clearer, franker, and more understanding is therefore a major contribution to peace. The royal visit has undoubtedly given the American people a better understanding of the devotion which the British people have to their royal institution. We comprehend a bit more adequately than we did the role of royalty, and we congratulate the British nations on the many appealing qualities of these particular wearers of the crown.

2. Of almost equal importance in world affairs, and in some ways perhaps of greater immediate bearing, is the relationship between Great Britain and its sister nations in the Commonwealth. Britain's strength and position on the European continent, its weight in the continuing crisis, depend very greatly on whether the mother country can count on the support of its overseas Commonwealth allies, bound together by the outward symbol of the Crown. According to official and unofficial observers, the tour has contributed substantially to this objective.

3. There is a third conclusion easy to overlook but important, and that is the effect on Great Britain of the trip. The British people are probably stirred and excited by the unexpectedly great evidences of devotion to the Crown in Canada, and of excited interest in the United States. They may well interpret these phenomena as meaning that Britain has greater overseas support than might have been feared; if this is true, it is possible that the Government's European policies will be somewhat stronger and more assured than hitherto.

4. And here is another remote but quite interesting effect. The King and Queen in America have spent a month at the mercy of publicity. They have been in closer, longer, more continuous contact with the Fourth Estate than ever before in history. Will this mean that the Fourth Estate in Britain in future will know—and print—a little more about what is actually going on? Will there be fewer requests for "voluntary" censorship? Will the powers-that-be recognize more fully the importance of the actual working press, the human being at notebook and typewriter?

Prejudices Melt Away

Well, these are all very guarded conclusions, and they are a bit on the solemn side. Isn't there anything about which we can write more positively, and more interestingly?

Indeed there is. Britain's King and Queen have given Canada its greatest spectacle in history, they have given the United States a tremendous show. Publicity on their visit has gone to the remotest hamlet and farmstead where exciting word-pictures and stirring music came over the radio. The news-reels will keep up the show for some time to come. What does this signify? It means that not since the World War has Great Britain had such a stupendous press on this continent. We talk about ministries of propaganda, departments of "cultural information" and the like, and it is quite well recognized that all governments have to do something to cultivate good opinions abroad. The United States tries to do it in South America. Well, the King and Queen have accomplished this sort of task here, and this conclusion is not to imply any improper motive.

In this great spectacle, the prime cause is the personal qualities of King George and Queen Elizabeth. At the time of the abdication crisis there was a great deal of prejudice and obviously uninformed American criticism of the new King and Queen. Emotional sympathies were stirred on the side of the Duke of Windsor, particularly after his highly effective broadcast, now understood to have come from the expert pen of Winston Churchill. But all the prejudice aroused against the present King and Queen, it may now be concluded, has been substantially swept away, replaced by a genuine and well-earned admiration of them in their own right.

Indeed, those who came in close contact with the royal party, and probably far wider circles of opinion as well, are now prepared to agree with the soundness of the British decision over the abdication crisis. This is in some ways a reversal of previous judgments. We were told from Britain, at that time, that the Duke and Duchess of York had all the desired attributes of royalty. The crux in the matter was the potential Queen. After seeing King George and Queen Elizabeth, it is accurate to conclude that many Americans now say with Britain: "Yes, we understand now. We appreciate, as we never did before, your emotional and unexpressed feelings about the King and Queen." The Duke and Duchess of Windsor can come to the United States any time they like, now. They will be received with ample courtesy and warmth, but they will simply be unofficial visitors

A Gruelling Schedule

The tanned King has been grave, slender, dignified yet not stiff. The Queen has been charming in a dozen senses of the word. In short, it has been an ideal picture of royalty, a story-book picture. It is all the more wonderful because the King and Queen have had such a hard job to do. Especially in the United States, they have been rushed through an inexcusably brutal schedule. The arrangers simply didn't stop to think what they were asking the visitors to do; they didn't make due allowance for the weather.

Saturday at 7:41 p. m. when the King and Queen whirled up the drive at Hyde Park House they had every right to be exasperated and furious underneath their never-failing poise. They had been since lunch time without opportunity to retire from human gaze. They had walked long distances in the World's Fair grounds, surrounded by hordes of warm, eager, excited people, in and out of pavilions, up staircases and down again, into cul-de-sac corridors and back through the milling crowds. Then they had driven over 120 miles in motor cars, through more crowds, with a long climb up steps at Columbia University, and up the long, twisting highways to Hyde Park.

Nobody who has not ridden in an official procession has the least idea of its difficulty. It is an ordeal. The human eye constantly has to focus and refocus on the crowds along the way, to avoid a blank and vacant stare. As a reporter, we never had to smile and bow and wave. That necessity vastly multiplies the difficulties. But believe us, the physical job of riding in a parade for anything over ten minutes, keeping up the performance of bowing and waving and smiling, is one of the hardest tasks you can imagine. On some days in Canada, the King and Queen rode as much as sixty miles, much of it from only four to six miles an hour. Try it yourself some time.

In New York, the party didn't go up Broadway, but they went a far longer distance than most triumphal visitors such as Lindbergh, Byrd, or Ramsay MacDonald, who traversed only the brief stretch from Battery to City Hall. They went 14.7 miles in New Jersey; nearly fifty miles in New York City; and eighty miles to Hyde Park, plus all the other turbulences in the fair grounds.

Graciousness Personified

We cite all this because it was almost incredible that the King and Queen should have borne up under such a schedule. On Sunday morning, when they arrived at church, they looked quite fresh. The King was not so grave as usual; indeed, he was laughing heartily at something funny President Roosevelt had just said. The Queen was also flushed by the sun, but as gracious and beautiful as ever.

One could write without ceasing of the Queen. But one little story told by Mrs. Roosevelt is perfectly lovely; it will have to do for a hundred stories that could be told. All the Cabinet children and young people had had a chance to meet the Queen in Washington except seven-year-old Diana Hopkins, a slender, dark-eyed, elfin little thing. Mrs. Roosevelt told the Queen that Diana "envisioned her with a crown and scepter." The Queen thoughtfully responded that perhaps the child would prefer to see her when dressed for dinner—with tiara and diamonds, in one of her Victorian fairy-story dresses. And so it was arranged. Little Diana, who has no mother and is rather looked after by the Roosevelts, saw the Queen before one of the state dinners. How Diana's dark eyes must have shone, how her slender little face must have beamed, how she must have jumped about afterward!

Mayor La Guardia told the King as they were riding along on Saturday that he thought their visit had negotiated a treaty of friendship that would take many years to revoke, and that his visit did more good than the sending of a dozen ambassadors or the interchange of fifty diplomatic notes.

A Bond Strengthened

Well, there is probably something in it. Naturally, no precise "talks" were engaged in between the American Government and the King; naturally no agreements or understandings were attempted. But something even more fundamental was sought and attained, and it was pretty well phrased by La Guardia. "A treaty of friendship. . . . Yes, a treaty based on the warmest and best of the human virtues." Or, as the Queen herself said, again quoted indiscreetly by Mayor La Guardia: "Friendship is about the best thing in the world, isn't it?"

The royal couple got what they gave. They gave unstintingly of cordiality, of smiles, of graciousness. They got precisely the same thing back. From Niagara Falls to the departure at Hyde Park, there was not the slightest untoward incident. The crowds were very well behaved, the police precautions seemed in the outcome to be necessary only for the purpose of keeping open traffic lanes. American men-and-women-and-children-in-the-street can be proud of the way they behaved. The excesses of enthusiasm or of eccentricity came only from some few among various groups who were invited to meet the King and Queen: an odd Congressman here and there, a silly socialite, a stupid zealot.

It was a fine sight to see 3,500,000 persons—roughly estimated—along the way in New York, all behaving like perfect hosts. The police, the Army detachments, really seemed out of place. No Irish groups, no Zionists upset over Palestine policy, made the slightest trouble. The King and Queen got what they so liberally gave.

And so today, as the royal couple enter their own realms again, they have done well. They have strengthened the bond which—under various stresses and vagaries—has long bound these great Democracies together. Family bickering is sometimes unlovely, and so it has occasionally been with Britain and America. But now a fine thing has happened. The King and Queen of England have been this way, and the old bond between our various Democracies has taken on higher, warmer, yes—friendlier qualities than it has ever had before. These are truisms, but we believe they are also true.